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AN OLD KINDERHOOK MANSION

KINDERHOOK is one of the oldest and most charming villages in the State of New York; being noted for its rural beauty, its fine residences, and its pleasant drives. There are beautiful prospects also from different points, among which are those of the valley of the Kinderhook Creek and of the distant Blue Mountains, as the Catskills are there called, from the circumstance that in certain states of the intervening atmosphere that pleasing hue is imparted to that range of mountains.

The village was settled by emigrants from Holland more than two hundred years ago; and among the oldest of those first settlers, who are still represented there by their descendants, are the Van Schaacks. Many interesting memories of past days cling around some of the old houses still standing in the village and its immediate vicinity. They bear witness in their high pointed gable ends and steep roofs, as well as in other respects, to their remote erection, and to the character of their early occupants, having been most substantially built in the ancient Dutch style, and in some instances with well-burnt brick brought from Holland. Chronological evidence of their erection has been perpetuated in some cases by large iron figures placed in their gables. The timbers put into these old buildings are simply marvelous for their great number and immense size. Strange as it may appear, it is not incredible that some of these timbers were transported from the old country, as it is a well-authenticated fact, that at an early period of the Dutch occupancy, heavy timber was brought over from Holland for the erection of church edifices on the well-wooded banks of the Hudson. There were no shams or death-traps in the erections of our Holland ancestors. The builders were not "a race eight stories high in their pride, but only twelve inches thick in their principles." They did not erect in their days, as is

now done in some of our cities, such flimsy edifices as give way to slight pressure, or such as are liable to tumble down of themselves or to be blown down by the wind to the destruction of human life.

Kinderhook village is situated on table land, originally pine clad, which abruptly terminates on a portion of its southern border. At this abrupt terminus of the plateau, there stood up to a few years ago, one of the very oldest Dutch houses in the village; a portion of which was at an early day a fort. It was the old Van Schaack mansion, being the residence of Colonel Cornelius Van Schaack, senior, the father of the four brothers, Henry, David, Cornelius, Jr., and Peter; and the father-in-law of Judge Peter Silvester; all of whom were men of mark in their day. The daughters of Colonel Van Schaack are ancestors, on the female side, of the Silvesters, the Wynkoops and the Van Alens of Kinderhook, and the Wynkoops of Hudson and Syracuse, as well as of many other families existant under various names.

The venerable mansion, referred to by John Jay in a letter written by him to his friend, Peter Van Schaack, in 1778, as "the hospitable house on the hill," had a commanding prospect of the rolling country and distant hills beyond, with a near and extensive view of the beautiful valley of the Kinderhook Creek, and affording glimpses of the stream itself quietly and gracefully meandering through the meadows and the shrubbery on its banks. Sir William Johnson was oft-times a guest in that old mansion; and a chest of drawers, once belonging to Sir William, was, until a few years ago, among its relics. Colonial affairs were here often discussed; and portions of the correspondence of Sir William with Colonel Van Schaack, and with Henry Van Schaack, who served under him in the "seven years' war," are still preserved.

Kinderhook having been in the direct line of land travel from New York city to Albany and the north and west for two centuries, many other celebrities, not only of the English colonial period, but of the revolutionary era, and of the new republic as well, have been entertained in this, the oldest of the Van Schaack mansions. Among its early visitors were members of the old families of Holland—Colden, Robinson, Cruger, Delancy, Watts, Laight, Walton, Jay, Benson, Bard, Murray, Van Rensselaer, Yates, Livingston, Gansevoort and Schuyler.

During its occupancy by Judge Silvester, in the latter part of the last and fore part of the present century, Aaron Burr, then in the height of his fame, was also one of its visitors; but after he had slain Hamilton, he ceased to enter its doors, well knowing that his presence would be unwelcome to those who had ever been ardent friends and admirers of

General Hamilton. In passing through Kinderhook after that famous duel, Colonel Burr uniformly stopped at the village hotel; and he used to send for Judge Silvester's son Francis, who had studied law with him, to meet him at the public house.

The most remarkable members of Colonel Van Schaack's family were Henry, the oldest, and Peter, the youngest son. Henry, who died in Kinderhook in 1823, in the ninety-first year of his age, was notable for native talent, sagacity, bravery and enterprise. He was for many years previous to the revolution engaged in the fur and peltry trade, and extended his operations in that line to Detroit and Mackinaw, previous to the Pontiac war. He was in official station under the Crown and Province of New York for twenty-five years before the revolution, and for fourteen years after the war he was a magistrate in Massachusetts. In Shay's rebellion he was an active and influential Government man, and upon that agitation he was elected a member of the General Court. He was a member of the Albany Committee of Safety in 1774, and he, together with Robert Yates and Peter Silvester, was by that body appointed a delegate to the first Continental Congress. He ceased to act with the revolutionary committees in 1775, under the conviction that there was a settled determination to secure independence and a permanent separation from the mother country at all events; or, as he quaintly expressed it in a letter to one of his brothers—"people have got to that pass that they do not consider the qualifications of a king, for that they will have no king."

A few years ago this old Van Schaack architectural landmark was necessarily torn down, it being then in too dangerous a position for habitation, in consequence of landslides, occasioned by the subterraneous collection of water operating upon quicksand, and which in the process of time left the old house standing upon the brink of a precipice.

But it is the design of this paper more especially to notice a stately centennial mansion, situated on another part of the old Van Schaack estate, whose history is not without revolutionary, as well as other especial interest in itself, and in its historic and biographic associations. This edifice was erected in 1774 by David Van Schaack, one of the four brothers before named, for his own use, and designed by himself. It fronts on the pleasantest street in the village, and its imposing exterior, beautiful shade trees, and extensive lawn render it one of the finest situations in the town. It is a substantially built brick structure, with a strong stone foundation, two stories high, and with broad halls running through the center, above and below, having spacious rooms with high

ceilings on each side in both stories. The timbers used in its construction are rendered a great curiosity by their immense size. In accordance with the old Dutch style of building, there are broad seats in each window, the depth of which sufficiently indicates the strength of the outer walls. The doors are massive, with an immense silver knocker on the front one, large enough to arouse a neighborhood. The roof is ornamented by ballustrades. An outside view of the mansion at this day presents an air of stately grandeur and freshness, without any indication of its being an old edifice, and it surprises persons to be told that it was built previous to the revolution. The walls of the lower hall were originally covered with landscape papering brought from England, representing a hunting scene. The ballustrade of the staircase leading from the lower to the upper hall is large, and consists of solid mahogany, rendered by age as black as the darkest ebony.

In one of the upper rooms is still preserved an old fashioned fireplace, the jambs of which are ornamented with quaint Dutch tiles, which are a great curiosity. Each tile is about five inches square, and the number of them is fifty-four. On each tile is a pictorial illustration, in blue and white, of some scriptural scene, among which are the following subjects: Elijah going up in the chariot of fire, David killing the lion, Peter, and the cock crowing, Christ healing the blind, the cripple carrying his bed, Cain and Abel, Elijah fed by ravens, Mary washing the Saviour's feet, Christ washing Peter's feet, the good Samaritan, Tobias led by an angel, temptation of Adam and Eve, Sampson pulling down the pillars of the temple, Moses with the two tables of stone, the prodigal son feeding with swine, Christ and the barren fig tree, John baptizing Jesus, Dives and Lazarus at table, Christ rising from the tomb, Christ raising Lazarus, Joseph taking Jesus from the cross, death of the false prophet, Jonah cast up by the whale, the flight into Egypt, the prodigal's return. The other fireplaces in this house were originally ornamented with similar tiles, and Longfellow could not only poetically, but truthfully say of them—

" Each hospitable chimney smiles
A welcome from its painted tiles."

Among those other tiles there no doubt was that one in the series which represents a wise man pulling a beam, in the shape of a large stick of timber, from his own eye before proceeding to remove the mote from the eye of his brother. The back of the fireplace in the dining room consisted of an iron slab, orna-

mented by a circle of stars, and with the time of its casting in Holland (1789) in figures in the center. Ornamented iron chimney backs were not uncommon in this country at that period. In my father's house, erected in 1789, and standing next to this mansion, the back of the parlor fireplace was ornamented by the figures of two plump cherub boys stretched out in opposite directions, and reclining in graceful posture with their heads toward each other, the right arm of the one and the left arm of the other encircling each other's necks, and their bright laughing faces turned to the front. It was really a pretty sight, and a relief to the eyes when looking into the fire, to see those round-favored cherubs with the smile on their countenances, while they were left entirely unharmed by the flames rising from the wood fire briskly burning before them.

This mansion, when first built, was elegantly set out with furniture imported from England, including the finest Wilton carpets ready fitted for the rooms by the manufacturer. Some of its large, old-fashioned mahogany chairs, and beautiful specimens of old China-ware, including two large syllabub bowls, with other rare articles of this description, are still preserved by the Sylvester family, who are connections of the original proprietor, and inheritors of many of his choice possessions.

Mr. David Van Schaack, the owner of this establishment, was an active, intelligent and courteous gentleman, uniformly well dressed in the costume of his day, and wearing ruffles at the breast and wrists finely plaited by female hands. His liberality and goodness of heart were illustrated by the voluntary liberation of all his slaves, some of whom afterwards returned to their old home to die, and were kindly cared for. Mrs. Van Schaack, whose name before her marriage was Catharine Van Valkenburgh, was an amiable, highly intelligent, and well-educated lady, and a model housekeeper. She always attracted great attention on account of her marked beauty, which is reliably represented to have been so exquisite that, on her visits to the city of New York, where great attention was always paid to her, persons meeting her in the streets would be so touched with admiration as to stop and look at her. For admiration and homage thus rendered, perhaps somewhat rudely, to a great beauty, pardon may be generously granted; for we have authentic evidence that even the uniformly polite and good General Washington could not resist the temptation of stopping in the streets of Kingston, during the Revolutionary war, to admire the beautiful wife of Tommy Van Gaasbeck. "Washington, struck by her beauty, paused to contemplate her, and spoke of her afterwards with admiration."

The married life of Mr. and Mrs. David Van Schaack was peculiarly happy : so much so indeed, that the husband is known to have said, "if every brick in that house could speak, it would fail to express the happiness I experienced in her society." Her portrait is still preserved in Kinderhook among other ancestral relics, and is now suspended in the mansion of Miss Margaret Silvester, whose mother was that adopted daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. David Van Schaack, alluded to in an interesting letter of Mrs. Quincy hereinafter referred to. In the mansion last mentioned are also still preserved portraits, probably more than one hundred and fifty years old, of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cruger. They were the parents of Henry Cruger, member of Parliament, and of his sister Elizabeth, who was the first wife of Peter Van Schaack and the grandparents of that Henry C. Van Schaack who became Mrs. Silvester's first husband ; her second husband was Francis Silvester, she having been married to two of her cousins.

On the private marriage of Peter Van Schaack to Miss Cruger while they were both quite young, he being only twenty and then in college, the lady's father, in his rage, threw his wig into the fire. The substantial worth of the son-in-law however, was such, that a lasting reconciliation shortly afterwards took place, and the evidences are abundant that no one of the good father-in-law's numerous descendants or friends enjoyed a larger share of his regard and confidence throughout his subsequent life than did Peter Van Schaack.

On his return from his exile in England in 1785, Peter Van Schaack, who was then a widower, made his home for a time in his brother David's family in this then new mansion ; and he at once became "the observed of all observers." His safe return to his native country and home after an absence of nearly seven years, and under circumstances of peculiar interest, was the occasion for great rejoicing, not only among his connections, but to a host of other friends. It is thus referred to in a letter written at the time to Henry Van Schaack by Mr. John C. Wynkoop, a young lawyer who had married a niece of Mr. Van Schaack during the latter's absence from the country : "The happiness we all experienced on the arrival of Uncle Peter is much easier imagined than described. There is a certain something in his deportment, looks and conversation which, in my humble opinion, speaks an uncommon man."

Peter Van Schaack's society was now eagerly sought, and for abundant reasons besides those of his high character for intelligence and personal worth, and those other fine qualities which rendered him "an uncommon man." He had spent nearly seven years in England during

a momentous crisis in her history, and one replete with a peculiar interest to every American. He had there enjoyed rare opportunities for becoming acquainted with the public men of England, with her public institutions, and with her public measures. His brother-in-law, Henry Cruger, Jr., was for several years a member of Parliament, and, as co-representative for Bristol, the colleague of Edmund Burke in the House of Commons. His father-in-law, then residing in England, was a friend of Sir William Meredith, who was in intimate intercourse with Lord North.

With these and many other significant opportunities for acquiring information afforded to an intelligent and inquisitive American, whom Chancellor Kent describes as "the model of a lawyer, of a scholar, and of a gentleman," it is not strange that Peter Van Schaack, on his return from what was still regarded as the "mother country," or as it had before been called "home," became the center of a marked interest. The mere circumstance that he had seen so many different characters distinguished in literature, in the arts and sciences, in politics, in statesmanship, in the church and in the law, with some of whom he had a personal acquaintance, and respecting many of whom he could relate interesting anecdotes, was sufficient to attract attention. He had often witnessed the performances of the charming Mrs. Siddons upon the stage, and he had enjoyed the society of Hannah More. He had been professionally associated with Mr. Scott, afterwards the great Lord Eldon; and to his ears the "honied accents" of the eloquent Murray, then Lord Mansfield, were familiar. He had attended the Rotation office in Bow street when the venerable Sir John Fielding presided there, notable as the most famous judge in all history for his acuteness in the detection of villainy, although stone blind from his birth. Mr. Van Schaack had heard all the distinguished speakers in Parliament, and in the courts of Westminster Hall. He witnessed the early efforts of Erskine in the forum, and of Sheridan and Pitt in the senate. He enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing speeches by Fox and Pitt on the same day, and he had arraigned Fox, when ex-minister, in the newspapers for his political inconsistencies. He had dined at the same table with Burke at the Assizes, and had often heard that great statesman speak in Parliament. The pure-minded Lindley Murray, the grammarian, then in England, was from early life his bosom friend; Mr. Van Schaack had often visited the studios of Benjamin West and Sir Joshua Reynolds; and he had been in the company of the "literary colossus," Samuel Johnson. He was in London during Lord George Gordon's riots, and through those

numerous and rapid changes of the Ministry which marked an era. He witnessed the downfall of one set of Cabinet Ministers for their hostility to America; the abrupt secession of another; the dissolution of a third; the grand coalition which formed the fourth, itself soon after dismissed by royal interposition, making shipwreck of the political reputations of some of the greatest statesmen in the empire; and he had participated, by his pen, in the interesting discussions to which these extraordinary political revolutions gave rise.

Such was an animating and abounding chapter in the history of one who was content to pass the last forty-seven years of his life, the greater part of it in retired usefulness, in the little village of Kinderhook, which was the place of his death as well as of his birth. Mr. Van Schaack died in September, 1832, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. The late Benjamin F. Butler was at Kinderhook at the time, and there wrote an appreciative obituary notice which contains this passage: "Nature had conferred upon Peter Van Schaack a form and countenance corresponding in strength and dignity with the measure of his intellect. Even after death his features retained the noble impress of his superior endowments and might almost have been taken for some marble monument of ancient genius, to which they bore a peculiar and interesting resemblance."

In March, 1786, the proprietor of our centennial mansion, in writing to his brother Henry, then a resident of Pittsfield, gave this favorable account of country life in Kinderhook and its vicinity at that period, which is peculiarly interesting from the circumstance that it was so soon after the civil war. "Our country gentlemen," wrote Mr. Van Schaack, "live now in a true country style. Our houses and stables are all open to each other, and a most friendly disposition prevails all over the country."

In the summer of 1786, Madam Dwight, of Stockbridge, widow of Brigadier-General Dwight, and a lady of mark in her day, was the guest of Mr. David Van Schaack's family. She had been spending some time in the city of New York, and was then returning to her home by the route, usual at that time during the season of navigation, of Hudson River to Kinderhook landing, and thence overland through Kinderhook village to Stockbridge. On this visit to Kinderhook, Madam Dwight was accompanied by Miss Morton, a daughter of Mr. John Morton, of New York city, "a lady very young but full of spirit," and even then showing the acute observation and fine memory for which she was noted in after life. This young lady afterwards became the wife of President Quincy, of Harvard University. During a call made upon

Mrs. Quincy many years previous to her death, she informed me of her visit to Kinderhook, and of the deep impression it had made upon her mind. She afterwards very complaisantly acceded to my request for a copy of an account of that visit, of which she had made a note in a paper prepared by her in regard to her "early days." A few extracts from her interesting response to my request are here given :

"It may give you some gratification to read a passage from the manuscript relative to my voyage up the Hudson in 1786. We embarked in a sloop in which Madam Dwight and myself were the only passengers. The vessel itself, the noble river, and above all the 'highlands,' filled me with wonder and delight. The captain had a legend for every scene; and not a mountain reared its head unconnected with some marvellous story. One of the men played on the flute and woke the gentle echos, while the captain fired off guns to make the mountains reverberate a more tremendous sound. All this was enchanting to me. In the course of a *week* we arrived at Kinderhook. There we staid at the house of Mr. David Van Schaack, in the town of Kinderhook, several miles from the landing. This was a house of good old-fashioned hospitality. The mansion was large, and the furniture and domestic establishment marked the wealth of the proprietor, and was superior to those usually met with at that period. There were three brothers, David, Henry and Peter Van Schaack.* The two first had no children, and had adopted those of their sisters. In this respect, and in their general style of living, the family resembled the description since given of the 'Schuyler family' by Mrs. Grant. I can also witness to the truth of her account of the treatment of the domestic slaves in their families. The older men and women among them were on the most familiar terms with their masters and mistresses, and exercised considerable influence over the young people of the family, especially the old women. Still they were very respectful to their superiors, and much attached to their master and his family. We were received by this eminent and excellent family with the greatest kindness; and I think we staid with them several days, until a wagon came down from Stockbridge for us. I have always retained a lively remembrance of the hospitality we received. I also perfectly recollect a young lady, a niece, one of the adopted. Her name was, I believe, Lydia Van Vleck. I visited Stockbridge again in 1792, but did not pass through Kinderhook. During this visit I became acquainted Mr. Henry Van Schaack, of Pittsfield, at Mr. Sedgwick's, and visited his family at his residence. I still cherish the remembrance of Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaack's hospita-

ble reception of me. A striking feature of their mansion was the exquisite neatness of the house and everything about it. I had never seen the floors of entries, stairs, kitchen, etc., *painted*; and although brought up among the natives of Holland, who are proverbial for their neatness, this seemed to me 'a stroke beyond the reach of (their) art.' Mrs. Van Schaack appeared to me to be a very kind, matronly and dignified lady. Miss Van Vleck I soon found to be the sister of my first friend in Kinderhook; and these instances suggested the comparison I afterwards made to the same mode of adoption in the Schuyler family, as described by Mrs. Grant. You mention the review of Mrs. Grant's letters in the North American with interest and approbation. It is a singular circumstance that the review was written at my instance. I am glad that you are pleased with it. I presume that you have read 'The American Lady,' by Mrs. Grant; in which she gives, as far as my observation and experience have gone, in New York, Albany and Kinderhook, very correct accounts of the state of manners, etc., at that period. It brought to my recollection, as I have already said, similar scenes in your uncle's family."

Many great men and interesting characters have, at various times during the last century, been entertained in this old Kinderhook mansion; and these facts now impart to it great historic interest. Their presence within these old walls recalls to mind many incidents connected with their respective histories, and in some instances challenges the most sacred memories.

General Richard Montgomery, on his way to take command of the army against Canada, called on his friends, the Van Schaacks, at Kinderhook, and stopped in this house, which is thus most interestingly associated with one of the early martyrs of the Revolutionary war, whose name may fitly be placed side by side with that of General Warren, of Bunker Hill. On this occasion, as if anticipating the sad fate which awaited him, Montgomery gave to his early personal and military friend, Henry Van Schaack, several tokens of remembrance, one of which was his shaving-box, now in possession of Peter H. Silvester, of Coxsackie, a grand nephew of Mr. Peter Van Schaack; another token is a highly ornamented morocco pouch or case for the preservation of manuscript papers, now owned by Henry C. Van Schaack, of Manlius, a full nephew of Henry Van Schaack. The intimacy between Montgomery and Henry Van Schaack was great. They had both been officers in the war of 1755, Montgomery as captain in the Seventeenth Regiment, and Mr. Van Schaack, at different times, lieutenant, pay-

master and commissary. Among other autographs of Montgomery still preserved, is a business letter written by him to his friend Peter Van Schaack, in which, near its close, he thus playfully refers to his recent marriage to Miss Livingston: "Have you not some curiosity to know how the character of a Benedict sits upon me?" The letter closes with the "love of Mrs. Montgomery to Mrs. Van Schaack," and with an assurance of the writer's "esteem" for his correspondent. But, alas! how brief was the period of matrimonial felicity here referred to, and how suddenly disastrous and overwhelming are often the fortunes and reverses of war! Peter Van Schaack thus wrote from Kinderhook, to his father-in-law in England, in regard to the series of well-directed military movements in 1775, whereby the Americans became masters of the greater part of Canada. "The achievement of these laurels," wrote Mr. Van Schaack, "must principally be imputed to General Montgomery, who may now sit down in peace for the winter, and sheath his sword for lack of argument." Too soon, however, was the same writer obliged to present this sadly changed picture before his kinsman. "A wonderful reverse of fortune," wrote Mr. Van Schaack to Mr. Cruger, "has taken place in Canada in consequence of an ill-fated attack upon Quebec, in which General Montgomery fell, and most of his principal officers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners." Among the cherished relics which once graced this historic mansion and which are still preserved, is an old-fashioned sofa on which Captain Montgomery had often reclined. Could that interesting relic now speak, how fully it would bear witness to the intelligent conversations of its pure-minded and patriotic occupant.

In October, 1777, the doors of this mansion were darkened by a revolutionary character of a very different stamp from the one last referred to. This was General Burgoyne, then on his march through the State, not as a conquering hero, but as a prisoner of war. It was provided by the Saratoga articles of capitulation, that "the army of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne should march to the Massachusetts Bay by the easiest, most expeditious and most direct route." This route from Albany, at that day, was through Kinderhook. A letter was preserved for many years in our centennial mansion, written by Jacob Cuyler, deputy Quarter master-General, dated at Albany, 18th October, 1777, and directed to Major Hoes, at Kinderhook, in which the writer says: "This moment I have received directions from General Gates to supply the prisoners and those who will guard them, to the amount of six thousand. They will be at Kinderhook by Monday night. You will immediately order

a man to remain on the road and order fifty head of cattle to come to you out of the first drove he meets to supply them. Captain Spencer will bring fifty more by Monday night. They will want about four hundred barrels of flour to be issued to support them on the road." The captured army remained on the plains at Kinderhook for several days. The soldiers paid the farmers high prices for the poultry and other things they bought of them, but after they were gone, the poor farmers found that the coin they paid was false, being copper coated with silver. General Burgoyne and his principal officers, who had been so liberally entertained by General Schuyler in Albany, on their arrival at Kinderhook, dined in this mansion; but they probably did not have before them the numerous "covers" mentioned by General Burgoyne, in his speech in Parliament, as having graced General Schuyler's table. An amusing incident, however, occurred at the Kinderhook dinner. After the removal of the cloth wine was introduced. In the course of entertainment, a glass of wine was put into the hands of a little girl present (an adopted daughter of the gentleman of the house), and she was asked to give a toast. She archly said: "God save the King and all the royal family." Tradition has it that the family of the host were much annoyed by this little incident, fearing that their loyalty would be suspected by the American escort; and yet it is not conceived why good Christians may not ask God to save a king and his family as well as their other enemies for whom they are taught to pray. And so this matter seems to have been understood by some, at least, of our military commanders, as is illustrated by this other well-authenticated Burgoyne-Gates anecdote. On the surrender, "the English and German generals dined with the American commander in his tent, on boards laid across barrels. On this occasion, General Burgoyne proposed a toast to General Washington; an attention that Gates returned by drinking the health of the King of England.

The news of Burgoyne's surrender was brought to Kinderhook by Colonel Henry Van Rensselaer, on his way from Saratoga to his residence in Claverack, and its truth confirmed by the particulars given—that he had dined with the captive general in General Gates' marquee. When the rumor of this great event was mentioned to Peter Van Schaack, he remarked with emphasis: "If this be true, I pronounce you an independent nation."

As Generals Burgoyne and Phillips, after leaving Kinderhook, were riding on horseback through Klinekill, a sturdy woman called out and

enquired: "Which of the gentlemen is Mr. General Burgoyne?" The General, raising his *chapeau-bras*, and gracefully bowing, proceeded on his way; while the (perhaps) Tory lady by the road side made a polite curtesy and retired to her dwelling.

Not long after the passage of Burgoyne, Benedict Arnold was conveyed through Kinderhook on his way from Saratoga to Connecticut. One of the side posts of the door-way, in the house at which he stopped, was cut out to make room for the litter on which the wounded officer, then in the zenith of his reputation, was borne.

The distinguished characters whose presence graced our centennial mansion at an early day are too numerous to be named. Among them were John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Egbert Benson, Philip Schuyler, Theodore Sedgwick and Chancellor Kent.

Henry Cruger Van Schaack, before referred to, died in this house in 1797, leaving it to his wife and child. It was afterwards leased to the Honorable Cornelius P. Van Ness. This gentleman subsequently became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, Governor of that State, Collector of the Port of New York, and Minister to Spain. He was the father of Mrs. Judge James I. Roosevelt. His brother, John P. Van Ness, was a member of Congress, Mayor of Washington, and by a fortunate marriage with the heiress of Washington, became the owner of more than half of the site of that city. Still another brother, William P. Van Ness, was for many years a Judge of the district for the Southern District of New York. He studied law with Aaron Burr, was his second in the famous duel with Hamilton, and the author of "Publico." All of these last named were sons of Peter Van Ness, a man of mark in his day, an officer in the old French war, a member of the State convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, a member of our State Senate, and first Judge of Columbia County. The "P" was introduced into the names of these three sons in pursuance of Dutch nomenclature, and to show they were sons of that Van Ness whose first name was Peter.

The surname of this family, as Washington Irving has gravely told us, had its origin from the fact that their ancestors were "valiant robbers of birds' nests." However true that may be, the numerous offices held by so many different members of this old Dutch family sufficiently show that they lost no opportunity of "feathering their own nests."

Our old mansion was next sold to a gentleman who, in one of his merry moods, threw a billet of wood at the devoted heads of

two persons, then living with him. Happily his aim was too elevated, and the stick struck the lintel of the dining-room door, where the tell-tale scar still lingers. This plethoric old gentleman died in 1813; and tradition informs us that his uneasy ghost now haunts the sideboard, making night hideous by the clattering of the glasses when they are not well filled. This same person bequeathed to his friends, the colored gentry, a lot for burial, on condition that they would never part with the sacred gift. As this lot lies in the heart of the estate, it was doubtless an act of disinterested generosity, which nevertheless sometimes tempts "the poor white folks" to execrate his memory, while the colored brethren continue to show their gratitude by interring three deep. Under the will of this owner the property was sold at auction, and Doctor John P. Beekman became the purchaser, and took up his abode in it in 1814. He married for his first wife Catharine Van Schaack, the only child of Mrs. Francis Silvester by her first husband. Doctor Beekman renovated the house in 1846, and greatly improved it by the addition of two wings, constructed in the same substantial and imposing style of architecture as the original building. After ex-President Van Buren had closed his public career, and removed from Washington to spend the rest of his life in his native town, his seat at Lindenwald became famous as a resort of the great men of the land, and of other characters more or less conspicuous. Mr. Van Buren was very often the guest of Doctor Beekman, and it was a common circumstance for him to introduce some of his own distinguished visitors into our centennial mansion, which is only three miles distant from Lindenwald. Among the visitors thus introduced were Henry Clay, Washington Irving, John L. Stephens, Thomas H. Benton, David Wilmot, Charles Sumner, Silas Wright, General Beltrand, Auguste Devezac, Commodore Nicholson, Frank Blair, William L. Marcy, John Forsyth, Azariah C. Flagg, and many others whose names are not recollected. The present Earl of Carlyle, who spent several days at Lindenwald, when travelling *incognito* in this country as Lord Morpeth, was at that time entertained in this mansion also.

On Henry Clay's visit to Kinderhook the year previous to his death, he dined in the same room in which the captive British General had been entertained three quarters of a century before, and he expressed great interest in that circumstance, and was not a little amused by the anecdote before related about the little girl toasting the King and all the royal family. That little girl, who was the life of our centennial mansion in her early days, was still living at Kinderhook at the time of

Mr. Clay's visit, but she had then become a highly intelligent and most interesting old-school lady, adding to great sweetness of disposition a refined taste, gentle and most pleasing manners, and a remarkable memory, to which I have been indebted for many of the incidents detailed in this paper. Mr. Clay paid his respects to this venerable lady by calling upon her at her residence, under the escort of ex-President Van Buren. It was an interesting interview. Mrs. Silvester survived Mr. Clay five years. She died in Kinderhook, in the full faith of a ripe Christian, in 1857, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. As was to be expected, a public reception was given to Mr. Clay at the village hotel, where a large number of citizens were introduced to him. A young lady made her appearance to be introduced to the great statesman; unfortunately, the gentleman to whom was assigned the duty of making the introductions on this occasion, and who was every way competent to the task, had forgotten the lady's name, and betrayed his embarrassment. Mr. Clay, with his usual tact, happily relieved the gentleman from his dilemma by saying to the introducer, "Mr. Beekman, never mind the lady's name now, she will soon change it."

Thomas H. Benton, on his visit to Kinderhook, delivered an address in the Dutch church, but in the English language; "Old Bullion," with all his skill as a linguist, and his capabilities as a great writer and public speaker, not being able to address the Kinderhookers in their Dutch vernacular, his "Thirty years in the Senate" did not avail him.

The honorable David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, the great Congressman, was a large man, filling, comparatively speaking, as large a space in the visible as he did in the political world. Mr. Wilmot was escorted from Lindenwald to Dr. Beekman's residence by Mr. John Van Buren, who united to great ability and shrewdness as a lawyer the wit of a wag. Mr. Van Buren, with big Mr. Wilmot standing by his side, thus introduced that gentleman to the lady of the house: "Mrs. Beekman," said Mr. Van Buren, "you have heard of the Wilmot Proviso? Here he is in a body."

Doctor Abraham Clark, formerly of New Jersey, the father-in-law of Doctor Beekman, spent the last twenty-five years of his life in the latter's family, and died in our centennial mansion in 1854, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Mrs. Clark died here two years afterwards, aged ninety-two. Dr. Clark's father was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Doctor Beekman died in this house in 1862. Thomas Beekman, brother of the Doctor, whose wife was a daughter of Doctor

Van Schaack, became its owner in 1864. He was at that time a widower, spending his winters in New York with his niece, Mrs. A. J. Vanderpoel, and only using it as a summer residence. Mr. Beekman served one term in Congress, 1829 and 1830. He was a gentleman of cultivated intellect, refined taste, and extensive reading. Many of the incidents recorded in this history were taken from his lips. He died in 1870, in the eightieth year of his age. Since that time the old house has been the summer residence of Aaron J. Vanderpoel, whose wife is a grand-niece of David Van Schaack, its original proprietor, and a grand-daughter of Peter Van Schaack, LL. D.

HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK

* A fourth brother was Cornelius, the father of the mother of James I. Roosevelt.

OUR NATIONAL MEDALS

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Thro' climes and ages bears each form and name.

Pope's Epistle to Addison.

Nations have, in all ages, rewarded merit by some token of honor, to be visibly worn, as commanding respect or inspiring emulation. First; personal cognizances emblazoned on their armor were adopted, indicating the presence of the warrior and his followers on the field, and if of an approved soldier, as significant of results as when the guidon of a veteran light battery is seen, marking its position in modern war. Next, orders were instituted for the military knighthood, which acted in bodies with its retainers and were known by a common device. In time other orders of knighthood were formed, installation into which was a ceremony of compliment, and their insignia conferred as a mark of honor. The sovereigns of Europe often were the heads of these orders, and conferred them on their own subjects, or upon the representatives or distinguished men of other countries, and few portraits are to be seen in the galleries or print shops of Europe in which the breast is not covered with these emblems, as though the greater the number the more meritorious the wearer, which familiarity with his life often shows not to have been a necessary consequence.

The dwarf Sir Jeffry Hudson, though knighted, was once served in a pie, and later the French soldier complained that "*Cellarius polkam invenit et non decorabatur.*" But such exceptions do not detract from the value of decorations when worthily won and bestowed.

Medals commemorative of men, events and achievements were also struck, often with great care in execution and artistic finish. Then *fac similes* of these medals and decorations were engraved by distinguished artists, illustrated and described in sumptuous letter press, richly bound, and found their way into the libraries of Europe: one, the "*Les Medailles de Louis le Grand,*" was unequalled in completeness. A gift of these books was a princely favor to the recipient and to art. These orders and medals were known in this country in colonial times, being worn by English officers and visitors; and when the French troops arrived to aid in the revolutionary struggle, they were used as a part of their uniform by most of the officers of rank who had been so rewarded for former service. Although no military order was

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created by this Government, being held inconsistent with its republican character, these insignia probably suggested the conferring by Congress, from time to time, of medals for special service, and while great caution was exercised as to number, those voted were struck by distinguished artists and at liberal cost. The twelve voted and executed during the war were:

	<i>Conferred upon</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Date of Resolution</i>	<i>Artist</i>
I.	General Washington	Boston Retaken	Mar. 25, 1776	Duvivier
II.	General Gates	Saratoga	Nov. 4, 1777	Gatteaux
III.	General Wayne	Stoney Point	Jul. 26, 1779	Gatteaux
IV.	Lieut.-Colonel Fleury	Stoney Point	Jul. 26, 1779	Duvivier
V.	Major Stewart	Stoney Point	Jul. 26, 1779	Gatteaux
VI.	Major Henry Lee	Paulus Hook	Sep. 24, 1779	J. Wright
VII.	Paulding, Williams & Van Wart	Captors of André	Nov. 3, 1780	
VIII.	General Daniel Morgan	Cowpens	Mar. 9, 1781	Dupré
IX.	Lieut.-Col. W. A. Washington	Cowpens	Mar. 9, 1781	Duvivier
X.	Lieut.-Col. John Eagar Howard	Cowpens	Mar. 9, 1781	Duvivier
XI.	General Nathaniel Greene	Eutaw Springs	Oct. 29, 1781	Dupré
XII.	Chevalier John Paul Jones	Capture of Serapis	Oct. 16, 1787	Dupré

These form part of the seventy-four medals conferred by Congress or executed by their order, including the Presidential series; twenty-seven to officers of the War of 1812, four of the Mexican and two of the Civil War. The Recognition and Treaty Medals, executed by the Netherlands, the two Franklins, the *Libertas Americana*, to commemorate Saratoga and Yorktown (also considered as National), the Diplomatic Medal, and those in recognition of the Somers affair, the wreck of the *San Francisco*, that to Cyrus W. Field for laying the cable, to George Peabody for promoting education, and to Cornelius Vanderbilt for the gift of his steamer, the *Life-Saving* and *Centennial*, *Ingraham*, *Metis*, *Rose* and *Robinson* medals.

Some of these medals are found in collections in bronze or tin, or occasionally seen in the possession of the family of the recipient, and some antiquarians have interested themselves in forming lists and gathering details or producing *fac similes* of them. Drs. Prime, Lossing and Mease, Messrs. Appleton, Bushnell and Kelby of the N. Y. Historical Society, may be named amongst those who have in some form attempted to group them, but it was reserved to J. F. Loubat, LL. D., after fifteen years of patient labor and at a great expense, for which no adequate remuneration can be expected, to restore and collect the *fac similes* and history of the entire series, and to present it to the public in two sumptuous volumes just issued, entitled "The Medalllic History of the United States of America, 1776-1871."

In his researches Mr. Loubat has not confined himself to the records of our own government, but extended them to those of France and Holland, of the Academy of Inscription and Belles Lettres in Paris, to the sketch books and memoranda of deceased engravers, and among the families of those on whom the medals were bestowed. He has labored assiduously to replace the deficiencies in the series at the Philadelphia Mint, first discovered to be broken in 1855, and describes how his success was accomplished, finding a plaster cast in one place, and a die used as a paper-weight in a government bureau in another. In these patient researches the author has enriched his work with details of the history of particular medals and their artists, many of whom were famous, and has incidentally embodied many scattered facts.

The perseverance with which he has terminated a special study, which many of his friends had considered to be merely a pastime, may be due to his training in the German atmosphere of Heidelberg, at whose venerable University his finishing studies were pursued, and from which Mr. Loubat received his title of Doctor of Laws.

Amongst the varied details of this interesting work appears a note of Mr. Jefferson to Dupré, the engraver, known as "le Grand," written February 23d, 1789, and communicated by Dupré's son, that he already contemplated a work of this description, to be sent with copies of the medals then existing to the sovereigns of Europe, and a letter of General Scott to the Secretary of War, in reference to the Taylor Medal, in which he says "as medals are amongst the surest monuments of history, as well as muniments of individual distinction, there should be given to them, besides intrinsic value and durability of material, the utmost grace of design, with the highest finish in mechanical execution," while Franklin, from a different standpoint, wrote to John Jay, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, May 10, 1785: "The man who is honored only by a single medal is obliged to show it to enjoy honour, which can be done only to a few and often awkwardly. I therefore wish the medals of Congress were ordered to be money, and so continued as to be convenient money by being in value aliquot parts of a dollar."

A letter of Rohan, the Grand Master of Malta, to Franklin, 21st June, 1783, acknowledging a copy of the "*Libertas Americana*" and offering the courtesies and protection of the subjects of his little principality to the vessels and citizens of the United States, then scarcely known, tells a story of the rise and fall of nations.

In a letter from Jefferson to Colonel Humphreys, December 4, 1785, in reply to a criticism by the artist Gatteaux on the impropriety of

introducing upon the Gates Medal the insignia of the "Cincinnati" created after the event commemorated he says, "another reason against it strikes me: Congress have studiously avoided giving to the public their sense of this Institution. Should medals be prepared to be presented from them to certain officers bearing on them the insignia of the order, as the presenting them would involve an approbation of the Institution, a previous question would be forced on them, whether they would present these medals. I am under the opinion it would be very disagreeable to them to be placed under the necessity of making this declaration." Congress felt the influence of the clamor that this body of veterans, if recognized, would be an hereditary order, and therefore contrary to the spirit of their government, but public opinion has honored it, and approved of its continuance, as a time honored memento of the services of its founders, requiring no formal recognition to make it valued.

These are but casual references to minor details in the varied historical and artistic material contained in some six hundred pages of large quarto size, divided into two volumes, one of text and one of illustrations, printed on drawing paper of the finest quality, made in Paris expressly for the author. The etchings are by Jules Jacquemart, whose work is celebrated for its beauty, and the letter press by Theodore L. De Vinne, author of "The Invention of Printing," who has made typography a study. It is published by the author in as complete a form, in all its details, as accepted talent and the most liberal outlay could produce, more as a tribute to his country than with a view to reimbursement from such copies as may be offered to the public.

While to the student of history this work will always be convenient for reference as to the details of these interesting mementoes, it will also be valuable in helping to show to a rapidly increasing population the acts of the founders, and the traditional history which must be sustained by new comers as part of the life of the nation. The necessity of accuracy as to details and the effort to make it in its execution and ample illustration an elaborate and elegant addition to our national literature, must have involved an amount of labor and a sense of responsibility to its compiler, which can only be rewarded by a lasting reputation.

T. BAILEY MYERS

THE MOUNDBUILDERS

WERE THEY EGYPTIANS; AND DID THEY EVER OCCUPY THE
STATE OF NEW YORK?

It has generally been supposed that the Moundbuilders were never further East than the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries. I have, however, in my archæological researches, lately come across several facts which would tend to show that this mysterious race occupied, temporarily at least, portions of Central and Eastern New York.

Before presenting these facts, it may be well to say a few words about the Moundbuilders, not going into the subject deeply—for it is to be presumed that the readers of the *Magazine of American History* are familiar with the subject—but only recalling a few theories in regard to it, so that what I shall hereafter present may be more perfectly understood.

Various hypotheses have been advanced by learned antiquarians concerning the origin of the Moundbuilders, Toltecs or Aztecs.¹ That they originally came from the South or Central America several thousand years ago and spread into the vallies of the Ohio and Mississippi, and after building mounds and cities were finally driven back by another race to the country whence they had emigrated, is not now seriously questioned. But the origin of this ancient people, who they were, and whence they sprung, is a matter of much graver doubt. Some writers believe that they were the lost tribes of Israel. This is too absurd to deserve more than a passing allusion. Another class think that they were descendants of the Malays, who gradually extended themselves from the Malay Islands, by way of the Sandwich Islands, to the shores of Mexico. Others, again, with perhaps greater probability, are of the opinion that Central America was first settled by the Phœnicians, and point to the tradition of the ancients of a "great Saturnalian continent," beyond the Atlantic, asking how the tradition arose if "no one in the pre-historic ages had ever seen that continent?," and if it were seen, by whom more naturally than by the Phœnicians, who, say the supporters of this theory, were "preeminent as the colonizing navigators of antiquity;" and Baldwin, in his admirable work epitomizing what is known of American antiquities says, "that the known enterprise of the Phœnician race, and the ancient knowledge of America, so variously expressed, strongly encourage the hypothesis that the people called

Phœnicians came to this continent, established colonies in the regions where ruined cities are found, and filled it with civilized life;" but that they were not Toltecs, he thinks, is evident from the fact that the language and style of architecture of the latter are radically unlike those of the Phœnicians.

A fourth theory, which to me seems possible, for reasons that will appear hereafter, is the one advanced by M. l'Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg and others, called the Atlantic theory. This hypothesis is thus stated by Mr. Baldwin—"The Atlantic theory of the old American civilization is, that it was originated on this continent, but on a portion of the continent which is now below the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. It supposes the continent extended, anciently, from New Grenada, Central America, and Mexico, in a long, irregular peninsula, so far across the Atlantic that the Canary, Madeira, and Azores, or Western Islands, may be remains of this portion of it. High mountains stood where we now find the West India Islands. Beyond these, toward Africa and Europe, was a great extent of fertile and beautiful land, and here arose the first civilization of mankind, which flourished many ages, until, at length, this extensive portion of the continent was engulfed by a tremendous convulsion of nature, or by a succession of such convulsions, which made the ruin complete." In further support of this theory, which, it must be confessed, is remarkably corroborated by the sea soundings of Professor Maury, which trace a ridge along the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, exactly where the Island of Atlantis is said to have lain, Brasseur de Bourbourg cites the story of Atlantis, preserved in the Egyptian annals, and related to Solon by the priests of Sais. Plutarch, in his life of Solon, narrates that while in Egypt that philosopher "conferred with the priests of Psenophis, Sonchis, Heliopolis, and Sais, and learned from them the story of Atlantis." Herodotus, I believe, states substantially the same thing. Plato, by no means a sensational writer, tells this story as follows: "Among the great deeds of Athens, of which recollection is preserved in our books, there is one which should be placed above all others. Our books tell that the Athenians destroyed an army which came across the Atlantic Sea, and insolently invaded Europe and Asia; for this sea was then navigable; and beyond the strait, where you place the Pillars of Hercules, there was an island larger than Asia (Minor) and Libya combined. From this island one could pass easily to the other islands, and from these to the continent which lies around the interior sea. The sea on this side of the strait (the Mediterranean) of which we speak, resembles a harbor with a narrow entrance;

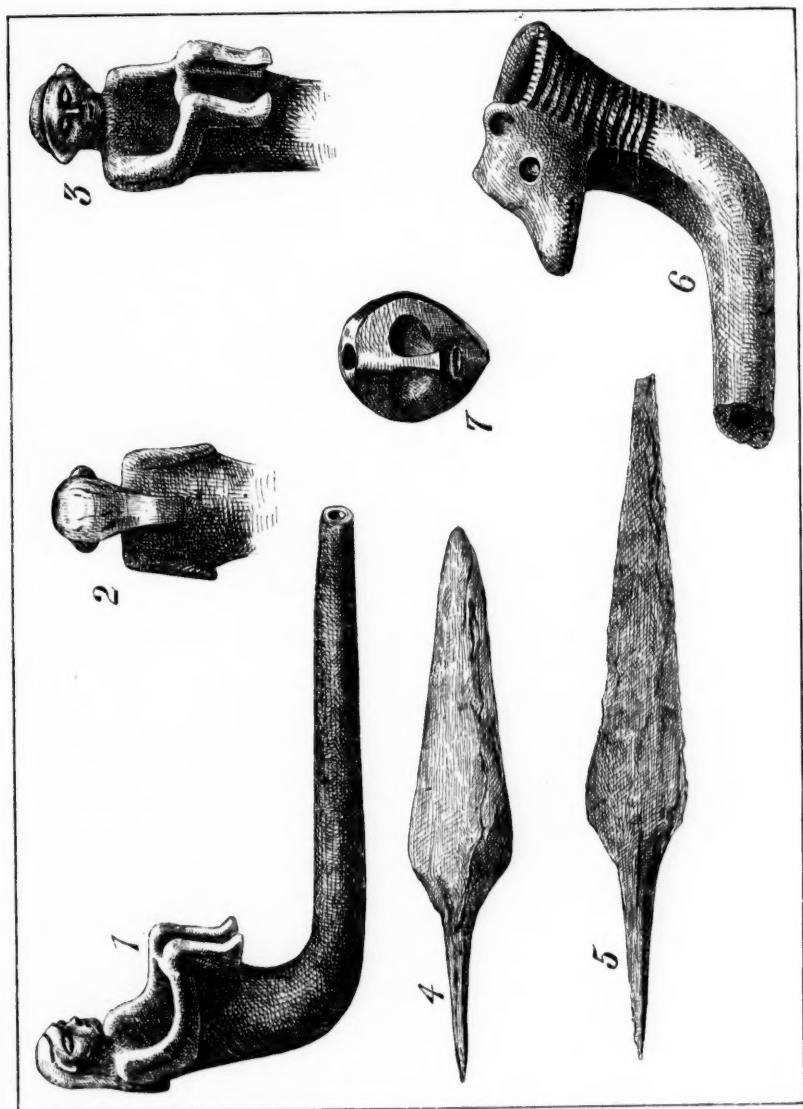
but there is a genuine sea, and the land which surrounds it is a veritable continent. In the Island of Atlantis reigned three kings with great and marvelous power. They had under their dominion the whole of Atlantis, several other islands, and some parts of the continent. At one time their power extended into Libya, and into Europe as far as Tyrrhenia; and, uniting their whole force, they sought to destroy our countries at a blow, but their defeat stopped the invasion and gave entire independence to all the countries on this side of the Pillars of Hercules. Afterward, in one day and one fatal night, there came mighty earthquakes and inundations, which engulfed that warlike people. Atlantis disappeared beneath the sea, and then that sea became inaccessible, so that navigation ceased on account of the quantity of mud which the engulfed island left in its place." The invasion here alluded to occurred many ages before Athens was known as a Greek city, and was of an extremely remote antiquity. "The festival, known as the 'Lesser Panathenaea,' which, as symbolic devices used in it show, commemorated this triumph over the Atlantis, is said to have been instituted by the mythical Erichthonius in the earliest times remembered by Athenian tradition. Solon knew of the Atlantis nation before he visited Egypt, although he heard for the first time while in that country of the island itself and of its disappearance by a stupendous convulsion of nature." Atlantis, however, is repeatedly referred to by other ancient Greek writers; and an extract, preserved in Proclus, and taken from a work now lost, which is quoted by Boeckh in his commentary on Plato (translated by Rev. S. T. Lamb, of Cambridge, Mass.), mentions islands in the exterior sea beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and says it was known that in one of these islands "the inhabitants preserved from their ancestors a remembrance of Atlantis; an extremely large island, which for a long time held dominion over all the islands of the Atlantic Ocean." These among others, some of them philological, are Brasseur de Bourbourg's grounds for claiming that the Toltecs were an original civilization; and further, that not only have all the civilizations of the Old World sprung from what is misnamed the New World, but that Egypt herself was settled by that people; in other words that the Moundbuilders were the original Egyptians."

Let us now briefly compare the Moundbuilders with the Iroquois or Six Nations. The former had the knowledge not only of working in copper but of spinning and weaving cloth. Pipes beautifully and elaborately carved, and copper and bronze ornaments of various kinds, such as bracelets, ear-rings and beads, besides spear-heads, knives and axes of the same metals have been found in the mounds. Pieces of

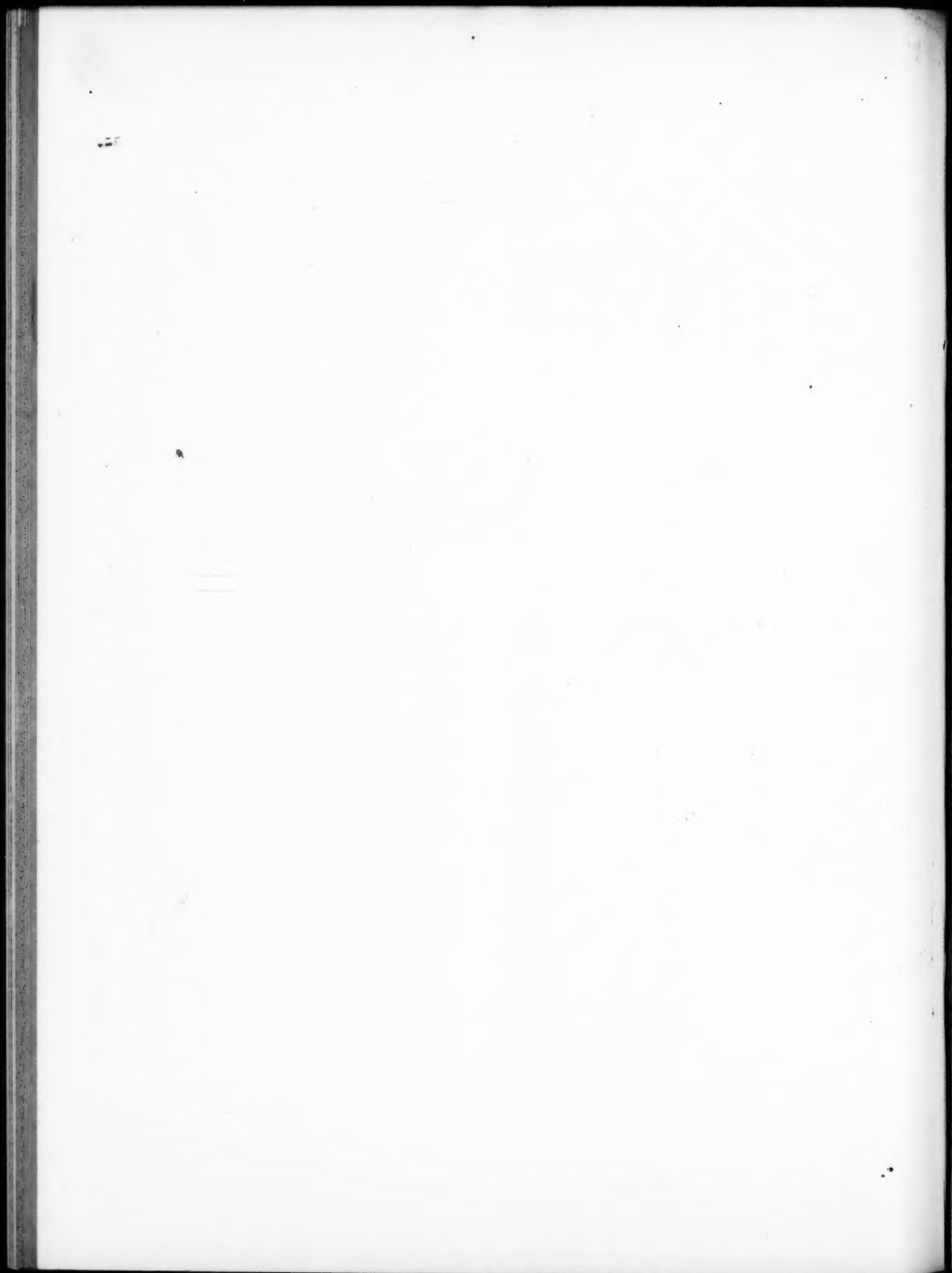
cloth of spun fibres and many articles of terra cotta, elegantly designed and finished have also been discovered. In fact, nearly all the articles found in these mounds prove their builders to have attained a much higher degree of civilization, and to have possessed a much greater culture in the arts than those aboriginals found by the whites occupying the country at the time of the discovery. Even the Six Nations, a people greatly in advance of the Algonquins, Mobilians and other Indian families, in civil polity and social life were very far below the Mound-builders in these particulars. The Iroquois, when first discovered, had no knowledge of the art of working copper nor of weaving cloth; and their pipes, and domestic, farming and hunting utensils were of stone and earthenware, uncouth, rough, and generally without comeliness.^a

Having said thus much by way of preparing the reader for what is to follow, I now come to a consideration of those facts, to which allusion was made at the beginning of this paper. On the fifth of May, 1877, the pipe (No. 1, 2, 3,) was dug up by Mr. William Parish, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., about one mile west of that village, on the north bank of the Seneca River, on the farm of Mr. Lawrence. The Egyptian characters of the pipe, almost an exact representation of the four stone giants in the great temple of Ibsamboul on the Nile, and the Colossi of Amenoph III (Memnon)—the sitting posture with the arms and hands resting on the knees, the large flaps of the ears, the long cue of the *pschent* at the back of the head, the Egyptian and Sphinxlike cast of features, so different from those of the North American Indian, must forcibly strike every observer. The pipe is of mouse-colored terra cotta, very finely and delicately wrought, and is, as must be apparent even to a casual glance, of an entirely distinct type from that of the rough and uncouth Iroquois pipe (No. 6) in the shape of a raccoon's head, which was found at Lake George by a friend, and by him presented to me for my cabinet. Along with this pipe, and lying close to a few human bones, were found a copper breast-plate in the form of a disk, and a piece of bone also circular in form, one inch and a half in diameter, having both sides highly polished and colored, and similar to the one recently discovered by Mr. Charles W. Stevenson in an ancient mound at Warrinsburg, Missouri. Some cloth, which had evidently been wrapped around the body when first buried, was also discovered. The cloth, in texture, substance and color, corresponds precisely with the cloth which enveloped the Aztec Mummies at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

The two figures (Nos. 4, 5,) are representations of copper and bronze spear-heads with long smooth tangs to be thrust into a wooden shaft.



INDIAN ANTIQUITIES



They belong undoubtedly to pre-historic times, and are entirely identical in size and shape with the copper implements discovered in the abandoned galleries of the ancient copper mines of Lake Superior, and also with some of copper that were found, a year or two since, in Wisconsin, among the earth-works of the Moundbuilders, photographs of which are given in the Wisconsin Historical Collections, 1873-6.

The copper spear (No. 4) was found in the early summer of 1876, about thirty feet from the bank of the outlet of Lake Saratoga, a few rods north of Moon's Lake-House, by Mr. J. W. Cook, of Saratoga Springs. At this place there is a narrow alluvial plain, some sixty feet wide, formed by the washing of the steep bank or bluff, fifty feet high, that borders the lake on its western side. Over this alluvial, with a view of preparing a garden, about a half a foot of sand had been thrown. In digging a hole, to set out a tree, Mr. Cook first dug through this layer of sand, and then coming to the original soil, to give the tree plenty of depth, he dug three feet deeper into the alluvial, when the last spadeful of earth brought up the spear.

The bronze spear (No. 5) was found the same summer by Mr. Horace Kelly, two miles further up the lake, on the Ramsdill farm. After the spear was sent to me, having this paper in view and not having visited the locality for two years, I wrote to Professor Henry McGuire, of Saratoga Springs, a geologist of reputation, thoroughly familiar with the topography and geology of Saratoga and its vicinity, and who also chanced to be present when Mr. Kelly unearthed the spear, for specific information in relation to the circumstances under which it was found. To this request he replied, under date of May 27, 1878, "The plain upon which Saratoga Springs is built is formed of what is known to geologists as the drift; composed of beds of sand, clay and gravel, and embracing an area of more than 1000 square miles, having a thickness, in some places, of 800 feet or more. This plain is an almost unbroken level, save where some water-course has cut its channel through it, leaving escarpments on either side. It was in, and projecting from, the face of one of these escarpments, on the farm of Mr. Jefferson Ramsdill, bordering immediately upon the western shore of Lake Saratoga, that our common friend, Mr. Horace Kelly, discovered, some three feet below the level of the ground, the spear-head now in your cabinet. The oxide upon its surface I found to be a beautiful vermilion, thereby indicating the presence of *tin*, and leading me to the conclusion that it was a *bronze* implement."

At the foot of the steep bank, in which this spear was found, there is a narrow alluvial meadow, extending to the shore of the lake, called

Ramsdill's Cove. In this meadow Mr. Kelly also dug up, the same summer, a skull imbedded in a peat-bed, four feet below the surface of the ground. That the skull, which is now before me as I write, had in life worn ear-rings of copper, is evident from the fact that while the copper has all disappeared, the bones of the skull on both sides, directly below the orifice of the ears, are incrustated with verdigris; otherwise the skull is of a deep orange color—the effect, doubtless, of the peat. The skull, moreover, in its peculiar configuration, bears a striking similarity to those of the ancient Peruvians. If it be said that the ear-rings, though of copper, might have been worn by an Iroquois, and been the gift of some White, the answer is, that the well known antiseptic properties of peat, the depth at which the skull was unearthed, and the complete obliteration of every vestige of the ear-rings and other portions of the skeleton, all give to the skull an age of more two thousand years; whereas, the traditions of the Iroquois, and the researches of Morgan give only five hundred years from the present day as the extreme limit of the time when that people first migrated into those parts of North America, which they occupied at the time of their discovery by the Whites in 1608.

Figure (No. 7) in the plate represents an Indian amulet. This interesting specimen was found August 8th, 1866, by Rev. B. F. De Costa, at Wellfleet, Cape Cod, upon the top of a sand hill, where the ground was strewn with Indian relics. This production is of steatite, or soap-stone. The features are of the Indian type. The obverse of the stone shows that the maker perhaps intended to form the same features on both sides, the eyes and mouth being partially cut. It appears to have been intended for an amulet. A hole is bored through its longer diameter. In New England these representations of the human face are extremely rare, and it is probable that no other specimen of the kind exists. Mr. Henry Wagman, who lives on the road from Saratoga Springs to Schuylerville, has in his large collection several amulets made of the same kind of stone. They are, however, all in the form of animals.

In conclusion, while I am well aware that at present, at least, all hypotheses must be in great part conjecture, yet the object of this article has been simply to ask, first, if the pipe does not afford grounds for believing that the "Atlantic" theory of Brasseur de Bourbourg may be correct? and, secondly, if the pipe, the copper and bronze spear-heads and the skull do not furnish reasons for thinking that the Mound builders at one time either occupied or visited certain sections of New York State? Finally, I have written this article not in the spirit of dog-

matic assertion, but with the object of presenting to those interested in the subject certain facts, and thus contribute my mite to assist investigation into what must ever remain a most attractive portion of American history.

WILLIAM L. STONE

¹ In this article (following Baldwin and Rawson) I have assumed that the Moundbuilders, Toltecs, and Aztecs, are all of the same stock, viz., the Ganowanian family. They are called Moundbuilders in the United States, Teocallibuilders in Mexico, Temple and Palacebuilders in Central America, and Peruvians in Peru. Those whose remains are found in Brazil are not named. Vasquez de Coronado visited, in 1540, several ruined cities along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains as far North as Arizona, whose builders were probably of the same age and race.

² Could Plato have had in mind the Sea of Sargasso, which, to the crews of Columbus, appeared like an immense marsh, and retarded their ships? This sea extends from the Gulf of Mexico very nearly to the Azores—covering the site of Atlantis.

³ "It is now confessed that Agassiz, following Sir William Logan's Laurentian cozoan researches, has proved America to be the first-born among all the continents; hers the first dry land lifted above the waters; hers the first shore washed by the ocean that enveloped all the earth beside; and while Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the sea, America already stretched an unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the far West."—*Address of Professor James D. Butler before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, February 8th, 1876.*

⁴ "At the period of their discovery * * * the Village Indians [that is, the Toltecs, Aztecs, and Moundbuilders] had obtained native copper, had formed copper implements, and, in certain areas, implements and utensils of bronze, and had also worked native gold and silver into various forms. But a knowledge of the use of these metals was limited chiefly to the Village Indians of Mexico and Peru."—*Lewis H. Morgan, in the North American Review for October, 1868, and January, 1870, on Indian Migrations.* "Besides the precious metals they (the ancient Peruvians) had copper, tin, lead and quicksilver."—*Baldwin's Ancient America.*

⁵ I have now before me two pottery bowls—one of Aztec, and the other of Iroquois make. The former, covered with hieroglyphics of brilliant colors, is beautifully polished, and as fine as any porcelain ware of the present day. The latter—found on the banks of Fish-Creek, New York, on the land of Mr. Benjamin R. Viele, where there has evidently been an Indian pottery manufactory—is unsightly and of the most primitive workmanship.

⁶ Might not Mr. Squier—to whom we owe so much in this line of study—have been too hasty in retracting his first opinion, that the works in Western New York were those of the Moundbuilders?

GOVERNOR STUYVESANT'S
JOURNEY TO ESOPUS
1658

Communicated by B. Fernow, late keeper of the
Archives of the State of New York

VERBAL AND WRITTEN REPORT, MADE BY
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL PETRUS
STUYVESANT, CONCERNING THE
OCCURRENCES AND AFFAIRS
AT THE ESOPUS

In conformity with the resolution,¹ we left on board of the private yachts on the 28th of May (1658) and arrived safely at the Kil, or river of the Esopus, on the 29th. In order to avoid creating any commotion among the savages, either by astonishing them with the sight of so many soldiers or by making them decamp, before we had spoken with them, also fearing, that during or before their flight they might inflict some more harm upon the small number of Christians, I had ordered the accompanying yachts, which carried most of the soldiers, before we arrived at the said Kil, to follow one after the other, not to anchor near me before night-fall and not to show upon deck any soldiers or at least as few as possible. While we thus led in the yacht of Master Abram Staats, ill luck would have it, that in entering the Kil at low tide we run aground. We sent then Sieur Govert Loockermans ashore in the barge, opposite to the two little Indian huts, standing near the bank of the Kil; he was to invite 2 or 3 savages on board and despatch one or two others inland for the farmers, to regulate my conduct by the knowledge of their present condition. When he came back, he brought

with him two savages and with them came Thomas Chambers² and the Precentor (*voorlezer*) Andries van der Sluys, who had been induced to come down to the river by the longing for help and the favorable southwind, to look out for the requested and expected relief. Their report and complaints agreed substantially with the letters previously sent to the Honorable Council; they added, that the boldness and threats (of the savages) were still continuing, and that they had since killed two of Jacob Jansen Hap's sows, which were with pigs. It will be too long, if it were possible, to repeat all the particulars, because they were given verbally, not in writing, and are therefore not all remembered. But it is unnecessary to go into the details, because they agreed, as I said before, substantially with their previous letters.

I persuaded the savages, brought down by Sieur Loockermans, by a little present, to go inland to their Sachems or Chiefs and inform them, that I had come not for the purpose of harming them or the savages in general, but to inquire into the causes (of the late disturbances) and who was guilty and who not of the quarrels, murders and fires; they were therefore to tell the Sachems and savages in the neighborhood, that they need not be afraid, but that they should come to meet me and speak with me at the house of Jacob Jansen Stoll the following day or the day after; no harm should be done to them or theirs; they agreed to do it and left after some further talk together with the aforesaid two Christians, viz., Thomas Chambers and Van der Sluys. The other yachts

arrived meanwhile towards evening and passed us, who were sitting aground. I gave orders to the Captain-Lieutenant^s to land his soldiers with the least possible noise, without beating of drums, to keep them well together, and after having landed them, to send for me and the people on my yacht ; this was done by sunset, and we marched the same evening to the bouwery of Tomas Chambers, being the nearest, where we remained for the night. On the morning of the 30th, Ascension day, we marched to the bouwery of Jacob Jansen Stoll, which is the nearest to most of the habitations and plantations of the savages, where we had appointed to meet the Sachems, and where on Sundays and the other usual feasts the Scriptures are read. After this had been done during the forenoon of that day, the inhabitants, who had assembled there, were directed either to remain or to return in the afternoon, that they might report for our better information everything concerning the reasons of their request for assistance, and hear from us what they and we were to do.

When they had assembled in the afternoon pursuant to orders, I stated to them, what they saw, namely that at their urgent and repeated requests I had come with about 60 soldiers ; I asked, what in their opinion was now best to do for the welfare of the country generally and for their own greater safety, adding, in a few words, that I did not think the present time was favorable to involve the whole country into a general war on account of the murder, the burning of two small houses and the threats, of which they complained, that before

now massacres, incendiary fires and other losses, injuries and insults had afforded us much more reason for immediate revenge, which we had nevertheless for prudence's sake deferred to a better time and opportunity, and that, as they knew themselves, *now, in summer, with the prospect of a good harvest before us, it was not the proper season to make bad worse, least of all by giving room so hastily to a blind fear* ; that on the other side they also knew very well it was not in our power to protect them and other out-lying farmers as long as they lived separately here and there, and insisted upon it contrary to the orders of the Company and our well-meant exhortations. They answered, that they had no objections to make, but they were now so situated, that they had spent all they were worth on their lands, houses and cattle, and that they would be poor, indigent and ruined men if they were now again, as 2 or 3 years ago, obliged to leave their property. This would be the unavoidable consequence if they could get no assistance and protection against the savages. I told them then, that no protection was possible as long as they lived so separately from each other, that it would therefore be for their best and add to their own safety, in fact was absolutely necessary, as I thought, that they should either immediately move together on a suitable spot, where I could and would help and assist them with a few soldiers until further arrangements are made, or retreat to the Mannhattans or Fort Orange with their wives, children, cattle and most easily moved property, so as to prevent further massacres and mischief ; else,

if they could not make up their minds to either, but preferred to continue in such a precarious situation, they should not disturb us with their reproaches and complaints in future. Each proposition was discussed, but it would be too tedious to repeat the debates in detail.

Every one thought it unadvisable and too dangerous to remain in their present condition without the assistance and succor of troops; the prospect of a good harvest, so close at hand, the only means by which they can clothe and feed themselves and their families during the next winter, would not admit of abandoning so suitable and fertile lands and of throwing themselves and their families thereby into the most abject poverty.

The necessity of a concentrated settlement was conceded, although discussion ran high regarding this point as well on account of the time, harvest being so near at hand, and it was therefore thought impossible to transplant houses, barns and sheds before it, as on account of the place, where the settlement was to be made, for every one proposed his own place as being most conveniently located; I must add, that they were to help surrounding the settlement with palisades, which, they apprehended, could not be done before harvest time. They proposed therefore and requested very urgently that the soldiers, whom I had brought up, might remain there till after the harvest, which we considered unadvisable for many reasons and therefore refused it peremptorily, insisting upon it, as I did not want to lose time, that they should make up their minds without further delay in regard to one

of the above stated propositions, and in order to encourage them to take the safest and most advantageous step, I promised to remain there and assist with my soldiers until the place for the settlement was inclosed with palisades, provided they went to work immediately before taking up anything else and finished it, whereupon they finally desired time for consideration until the next day, which I granted.

On the next day, which was the last day of May, the aforesaid inhabitants of the Esopus brought the answer, that they had agreed unanimously and arrived at the conclusion to make a combined settlement, to acquiesce cheerfully and faithfully regarding the spot and arrangements, which we were to indicate and prescribe, and they signed immediately the enclosed document.⁴ The place was inspected and staked out the same forenoon.

I have forgotten to mention at the proper place that some savages, but only a few—about 12 or 15—made their appearance at the house of Jacob Jansen Stoll yesterday, but there were only two Sachems or chiefs among them. They said that the other Sachems and savages could not come before the next day, and that some were very much frightened and hardly dared to show themselves, because so many soldiers were here, and it was reported that many more were to follow. After I had given them verbal promises, and assured them that no harm should happen to them, they became a little more cheerful and satisfied, and promised to inform the other savages the same evening; consequently about 50 savages, but only a

few women and children among them, presented themselves at the house of the aforesaid Jacob Jansen this afternoon. After they had gathered under a tree outside of the enclosure, and about a stone-throw from it, I went to them, and as soon as we had sat down, they began, according to their custom, a long speech through their spokesman, which consisted, as the inhabitants interpreted it to me, of the relation of occurrences before my time, especially of the war waged between them and our nation during Mr. Kieft's administration, how many of their people had then been killed, which they had "put away" and forgotten, and a great many other things having no reference to the matter in hand. We answered, as was proper, that all this had taken place before my time, and therefore did not concern me; that they and the other savages had drawn the war upon themselves by killing several Christians, the particulars of which we would not repeat, because, when the peace was made, they had been forgotten and put away by us (this is one of their customary expressions on such occasions). I asked them, through the interpreter, whether, after the peace was made, and after my arrival and residence here or since, the least harm had been done to them or theirs, or their property. As they kept a profound silence, I spoke to them through Jacob Jansen Stoll, and upbraided them for the murders, injuries and insults, which I could remember at the moment, and which they and other savages had committed against our people during my administration, adding thereto finally, what was still in everybody's memory, their latest

proceedings at the Esopus,⁵ to discover the truth and the authors of which had induced me to come to the Esopus this time, without as yet having any desire to begin a general war, to punish or harm and injure any one who was innocent, if the murderer would be surrendered and an indemnification given for the burned houses. To convince them hereof still more, I added, that we had not asked them, but they us to come and settle on the Esopus; that we did not own one foot of their land for which we had not paid, nor did we wish to own it, unless it was paid for. I closed with the question: Why then did they commit such murders, burn the houses, kill hogs and do other injuries, and continually threaten the inhabitants of the Esopus. They had little to say for their vindication, which was to the point; they hung their heads and looked upon the ground. Finally one of the Sachems stood up, and said in reply, that the Dutch sold the "*boisson*"—that is, brandy—to the savages, and were consequently the cause; that the savages then became "*cochons*"—that is, crazy, mad or drunk—and committed outrages;⁶ that they, the chiefs, could not control the young men, who were spoiling for a fight; that the murder had not been committed by one of their tribe, but by a Navesink savage, who was now living at Haverstroo or about there; that the savage who set fire to the houses had run away, and would henceforth not be permitted to cultivate his land. As far as they were concerned they had done no evil, they were not angry, nor did they desire or intend to fight, but they had no control over their young men. I told them

hereupon that if any of the young men present had a great desire to fight, they might come forward now. I would match man with man, or twenty against thirty, even forty; that it was now the proper time for it, but it was not well done to plague, threaten and injure the farmers, their women and children, who could not fight. If they did not cease doing it in future, then we might find ourselves compelled to lay in return hands upon old and young, women and children, and try to recover the damages which we had suffered without regard to person. We could partly and easily do that now by killing them, capturing their wives and children and destroying their corn and beans. I should not do it now, because I had told them, and promised, that I would do no harm to them at present, but I hoped they would indemnify the owner for the burning of his houses, arrest and surrender the murderer, if he came again among them, and do no more evil in future. In closing the conference, I stated and informed them of my decision, that to prevent further harm being done to my people or brandy being sold to them, all my people should move to one place and live close by each other; that it would be the best if they were to sell me the whole country on the Esopus, and move inland or to some other place; that it was not good that they lived so near the "Swannekus," *i. e.*, the white men or Dutch, so that the cattle and hogs of the latter could not run any more into the cornfields of the savages and be killed by them, and similar reasonings, after the customs of the savages, to the same purpose, namely, that they

ought to sell me all the land in that vicinity, as they had previously offered and asked us to so. They took this into further consideration as the day was sinking, and so we separated.

On the first day of June we viewed and marked out the spot for the settlement. The savages came in the afternoon, and their chiefs asked again, through Jacob Jansen Stoll and Thomas Chambers, that I would not begin a war against them on account of the late occurrences. They promised not to do so again, as it had been done while they were drunk, and they requested the above mentioned men to speak a good word for them. I went out to the savages with the aforesaid men when they reported this, and they offered me a small present of about 6 or 7 strings of wampum, making thereby these two requests:

First; that they were heartily ashamed as well because of what had happened, but still more because I had challenged their young men, and they had not dared to fight, and that, therefore, they requested not to say anything about it to others.

Second; that they put away now all malice and evil intentions, and would do no harm to anybody hereafter.^a

I ordered to give them in return a present of two coats and two pieces of duffel, together about four yards, and told them that I too had put away my anger against their tribe in general, but that the savage who had killed the man must be surrendered, and full satisfaction and indemnification given to the man whose houses had been burned.

They answered in regard to the first

demand, that it was impossible, because he was a strange savage, who did not live among them, but roamed about the country.

Concerning the second demand, namely, the payment for the fire, they thought that it should not be asked from the tribe in general, but from the party who had done it and was now a deserter, and dared not to return; as he had a house and land on the bank of the Kil and had planted there some maize, they thought, that if he did not return, this property ought to be attached. Finally, however, they said that satisfaction should be given. Before separating, I stated again to them that it was my will that my people should live close together, for the reasons given before, and that we had never taken anybody's land, nor would ever take it; therefore I asked them again to sell me the land where the settlement was to be formed, which they promised to do.

On Monday, the 3d of June, in the morning, I began with all the inhabitants and the soldiers of my command to dig out the moat, cut palisades and haul them up in waggons. The spot marked out for the settlement has a circumference of about 210 rods⁹ and is naturally well adapted for defensive purposes. At the proper time, when necessity requires it, it can be surrounded by water on three sides and it may be enlarged agreeable to the convenience and the requirements of the present and of future inhabitants, as the inclosed draft will show.¹⁰

I went again to work with all hands, inhabitants and soldiers, on the 4th of June. For the sake of carrying on the work with better order and greater speed,

I directed a party of soldiers under Sergeant Christian (Nyssen) and some experienced wood-cutters to go into the woods and to help in loading the palisades on the waggons, of which there were 6 or 7; the others I divided again into two parties, of 20 men each, under Captain-Lieutenant Newton, and Sergeant Andries Lourensens, who were to point the palisades at one end and put them up; the inhabitants, who were able to do it, were set to digging the moat, and continued as long as weather and rain permitted.

About 40 or 50 savages came towards evening to where we were at work, so that I ordered six men from each squad to look after their arms. After we had stopped working, they asked to speak with me, and stated that they had agreed to give me the land, which I had desired to buy and on which the settlement was being made, "*to grease my feet*," because I had made such a long journey to come and see them; they repeated at the same time their former promises, that they would put away all their evil intentions, and that in future none of them would do any harm to the Dutch, but that they would go hand in hand and arm in arm with them, meaning thereby that they would live like brothers. I answered becomingly that we would do the same if they lived up to their promises.

We continued our work on the 5th and the 6th, and the Company's yacht arrived. I found myself wanting several necessaries, especially gunpowder, of which we had not more than what was in the measures or candoleers, nor had the yacht received more than two pounds for its own use, and as we required also

a few five and six inch nails for the guardhouse and some carpenters first to help us at our work and then to assist the inhabitants in erecting their dwelling houses, after the enclosure had been made, I concluded to go, as quickly as possible, in the Company's yacht to Fort Orange in order to promote the one and the other, and was still more forced and encouraged to go by a favorable south-east wind, which blew the whole morning of Thursday, and by a cold drizzling rain, which promised little prospect of progress in our work that day.

I arrived at Fort Orange to the surprise of everybody on the morning of the 7th.

The yacht did not arrive until the 8th, as the tide was running out very fast, and I shipped on it for account of the Company 160 hemlock boards,¹¹ 100 five and six inch iron pins and an anker of brandy for the work-people at the Esopus, as none had been put aboard nor sent to me nor had I any for my own private use.

On the 9th was Pentecost.

I left again, after divine service, on the afternoon of the 10th, and for brevity's sake and other reasons pass over what happened there, as it has no relation to this subject.

I arrived again at the Esopus on the afternoon of the 12th and found everybody at his work and two sides completed. The wet and changeable weather had interfered with the work, as they unanimously declared.

We were busy making the east side on the 13th, 14th and 15th, and Frederick Phillipsen¹² erected, with the help of Claes de Ruyter¹³ and Thomas Cham-

bers, a barrack for the soldiers in the north-east corner of the enclosure, 23 feet long and 16 feet wide, made of boards, which had been cut during my absence.

The 16th was Sunday, and after divine service I inspected, with the inhabitants, the land on the Esopus, which had not yet been purchased and found it suitable for about 50 bouweries.

I had palisades put up on the north side on the 17th and 18th. This was harder work, because this side could not be made as straight as the others, as the plan shows.

Four carpenters came also on the 18th, engaged by Mrs. de Hulter to remove her house, barns and sheds, and on the 19th three more arrived, whom I had asked and engaged at Fort Orange to make a bridge over the Kil. They were also to help the others to remove their buildings, for which they had asked me before my departure for Fort Orange.

Further, as the inhabitants were still hauling palisades with their waggons and horses, and therefore not yet ready to employ the carpenters immediately, to whom I had given at Fort Orange a promise of immediate employment, or else free transportation back and their daily wages, I resolved to let them score some timber for a small house or barn at my own expense; the ridge of it was to lie on two beams and the people, who could not move their houses so quickly were at first to be lodged there and afterwards I thought to use it according to circumstances as waggonshed or stable for horses and cows, for I have had long intended to begin the cultivation of my bouweries on the Esopus

induced thereto by the fertility of the soil, but prevented so far by the audacity of the savages and because the people were so scattered. The last objection having now been removed, and thereby, as I hoped, also the first one, I took the aforesaid resolution, principally to encourage the good inhabitants, by hazarding my own property with theirs, to make the settlement and cultivate the ground and to fulfill my former promise, although I was not obliged to do it at present nor would be until one or two years; therefore the building is made as small and plain as possible, for I thought more of employing the carpenters who had come there at my request, and of the convenience of the people, than of my own advantage. When the timber had been scored and brought to the spot, my carpenter and others told me it would make very little difference in the costs if I had a small barn of 5 or 6 crossbeams made, in case the ridge was laid on two beams, as I said before; I referred the carpenter's work to the opinion of my carpenter, Frederick Phillipsen.

The sides of the stockade were completed about noon of the 20th, and it was only necessary to stop up a few apertures, where roots of trees had been in the ground. This was accomplished in good time on that day.

We might have marched on the 21st or 22d, but the wind was unfavorable, and I let the men rest. Some helped in breaking down and removing the houses of Thomas Chambers and Jacob Jansen Stoll, and put up six crossbeams for their barns.

Towards evening of the 24th it began

to clear up in the northeast, and I ordered the Captain-Lieutenant to march off with 36 men, leaving 24 men under Sergeant Andries Lourensens in the guard-house. Before departing myself, I had some of the Sachems, who live near here, informed that I was leaving now, but that I could easily return. I reminded them that pursuant to their promises they must leave the inhabitants in peace. The inhabitants would have liked to keep 8 or 10 soldiers more, but I did not consider it necessary, if they will only be on their guard, for they count themselves 30 fighting men, besides there are the 25 soldiers and 7 or 8 carpenters, who are also well armed; they are, therefore, in my opinion perfectly able to protect themselves.

We left the Kil on the 25th about noon, the wind being fair, and the soldiers embarked on the Company's yacht. We were two days coming down, and arrived at the Mannhattans on the 28th. The Lord be praised for His mercy and blessings on the successful execution of a matter, which almost everybody approved as being necessary and honorable to our nation.

Thus done and delivered at the meeting of the Council held at Fort Amsterdam, in New Netherland, the last of June, A°. 1658.

¹ The resolution referred to was passed by Stuyvesant and his Council on the 28th of May, and directed that he should go to the Esopus with 50 or 60 soldiers, to restore peace with the Indians.

² One of the prominent inhabitants of Esopus.

³ Brian Newton, the subject of a paper written and read before the N. Y. Hist. Soc. by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan.

⁴ The signers of the document were Jacob Jansen Stoll, Thomas Chambers, both prominent in the early history of the Esopus, the first one

having married the widow of Jan de Hulter, probably the first settler on the Esopus; Cornelis Barentsen Slecht, Willem Jansen, Pieter Dirksen, Jan Jansen (Hap), Jan Broersen, Dirck Hendricksen Graaf, Jan Lootman. All signed their own names, without making their mark. The population of the settlement counted then between 60 and 70 heads. As only these nine men signed the agreement, we must suppose that there were not more than 9 boweries or farms, and that the above number of the population was made up by the families of the nine and their servants, and one or more families who owned no land.

⁵ On the first of May of the same year the Indians had set fire to the house of one of the settlers, killed a man on board of a yacht lying in the Kil, and then refused to deliver up the evil doers, as they had promised in a former treaty.

⁶ The ordinances against the sale of liquor to Indians never prevented the sale, although the records show that they were strictly enforced, the sentence being in many cases banishment.

⁷ This was a very unfortunate remark of Stuyvesant, as subsequent events show.

⁸ They kept their promise as long as the fright lasted, and in two months renewed their insolence and depredations, so that Stuyvesant had to go again to the Esopus in October, when he made them pay for all damages.

⁹ One Dutch rod is equal to 12 feet.

¹⁰ Missing.

¹¹ Fort Orange was at that time, as Albany is now, the leading lumber market, supplying the Mannhattans, the Southriver (Delaware) and Maryland with boards.

¹² The Company's master-carpenter, whom Lossing calls a great nobleman of Bohemia. On what authority?

¹³ Stuyvesant's Indian interpreter.

SIEGE OF SAVANNAH

1779

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE COUNT D'ESTAING FOR THE ATTACK BY THE ALLIED FORCES 8TH AND 9TH OCTOBER

Translated from the original Ms. in the possession of Frank Moore

General Rally word—Louis

The soldiers will have their cartridge boxes full; imperfect cartridges will be

replaced. Arms will be carefully inspected; an extra flint will be carried. Such hatchets and tools as the artillery can supply will be distributed at the front and the rear of the divisions [of attack.]

The troops destined to the attack will be divided into four bodies.

1st, composed of volunteers and grenadiers will make the first van guard.

2d, body of troops will make the right column. It will have a van guard of its own.

3d, body also with a van guard will make the left column.

4th, body of troops with artillery will make the reserve.

These four bodies will be formed before leaving camp in the following order:

They will march in platoons of twelve files; they will be under arms at midnight, the batteries in perfect silence; the roll called and the formation completed they will break from the right, and march to the left to present themselves in front of Colonel Laurens' camp. Each division will leave the camp guard at its camp, and the sick and lame, if there be any. The camp guard is charged with the care of the fires, which will be kept burning in as lively a manner as though the troops were in camp.

The four divisions will rest in front of Colonel L.; small pickets will be sent out and sentinels posted to mark out the final position to be taken before the attack, which will be directed by the officers of the staff. The line of march will be taken so as to arrive at two hours after midnight and at the very moment that General Lincoln and the Commandant d'Estaing shall direct.

It has been agreed between the two generals that the third column, formed of the élite of the American troops, with the cavalry of General Pulaski at their head, will march after the left column of the French troops. All the camp artillery intended for the attack will move with the reserve corps, which will follow the right column. The noise of the feint will serve as a signal for the attack. In any event it shall take place at the latest at four o'clock in the morning.

The first van guard will move in silence and rapidly upon the [casemate] of the SpringHill Redoubt; if this cannot be scaled it will turn and enter by the communication of the redoubt. This communication is the only one which faces the entrenchments.

The right column will support the van guard, moving more to the left to pass, if possible, between the redoubt and the battery, leaving the redoubt to the right and the battery to the left. The battery may be completely turned by the left and the column will then have it upon its right.

Deserters have given information that there are two posts, composed in all of twenty men, which guard the road or passage which is on the right of the redoubt and the left of the battery.

The left column will march as though in the direction of a large house which is in view in the direction of the river, and almost in line with the redoubt. As soon as this column has passed the spot where the abattis is supposed to terminate, and finds itself distant enough from the right column not to be mixed up with it, it will march rapidly upon

the redoubt to pierce the entrenchment in case there be one.

The movement of the first van guard and the two columns should be a march to the left in order to counter-march to the right, and sufficient distance should be maintained to prevent their being mixed up and to form line of battle when the order shall be given. That of the left will be careful, however, not to fall into the marsh and to pass within the spring where the marsh begins.

It has been agreed that the American cavalry with the third column shall enter the town by the houses; when they think fit to form they will extend themselves to the river. This column will take in reverse the batteries which are on its left, those nearest the marsh and the river.

The redoubt taken and the entrenchments stormed, the first van guard remaining in column will march to the barracks by the interior of the entrenchment of the [blank in Mss.]

The two columns will follow the same movement; they will deploy as space and circumstances permit and the orders which may be given, with their right resting on the interior of the entrenchments of the enemy and their left upon the houses. In any case, however, the grenadiers and chasseurs of the right column will remain in column; as also the first van guard, and will hold themselves ready to drive before them all that they find in the entrenchments of the enemy. They will make themselves masters of the mouth always of necessity open, the batteries and of the redoubts which

will have been already turned. A position will be taken at the barracks and communication made with the trenches, which will be announced by the V. L. R. and by a detachment.

It is expressly forbidden on pain of death to fire before the redoubt is carried and a formation made within the entrenchments. Officers will be placed on the flank of the columns, who shall cause every soldier to be arrested who fires before the word is given.

Every soldier who breaks ranks to pillage before permission is given, shall be punished with death, without reprieve. Such undue haste can alone cause to the troops the loss of the fruit of their valor and the victory achieved.

The Redoubt of Spring Hill and the other entrenchments will be occupied, in accordance with the orders given, by the rear of the troops in column, or by the Corps of reserve, which will advance with the Camp artillery, according to the orders they will receive as circumstances require.

Notice is given that two consecutive attacks will be made by the troops of the trenches; the first upon the battery, which has been dismounted by the battery of our right, and the second upon the barracks. There will be also a feint by the galleys and sloops. It has been agreed that an American Corps of 500 men will make a feint as near to the river as possible.

The retreat in case of repulse after having taken the Spring Hill redoubt, will be behind the redoubt, which having been taken, will be open in front, while its communications with the interior will be closed at the same moment. The

second rallying point, if the first, the redoubt be not occupied, will be at the little burying ground where the reserve will be posted. If these two points of retreat cannot be reached, the troops will withdraw to the Camp of Colonel L. and successively if the repulse continue to the mouth of the depot of the trenches, behind the defiles of the trenches. All the soldiers of the several allied troops will wear white in their hats, by which to recognize each other.

Done at the camp before Savannah,

8th October, 1779.

(Signed) D'ESTAING.

AMERICAN ORDERS

40 Rds Sp. Flint arms in good order.

Infantry divided into two bodies.

1st Lt troops. 7th Continental Batts.
1st Battn of Chs. Town Militia.

Whole parade at 1 o'clock near the left of the line; march from the right by Plats.

Camp Gd of Invalids. Fires kept up.

Cavalry parade at same time (follow) the left French column, and precede the Lt Troops. They will penetrate the enemies lines between the batt'y on left of Spring H. Redoubt, and the next work towards the River. Then pass to the left towards Yamacran and secure any parties of the enemy lodged in that quarter. Artillery parade at same time, and follow the French Artill. Then remain with the Reserve till further orders.

The whole to be paraded at the same time appointed with the utmost silence and punctuality, and ready to march at

the instant Count d'Estaing & General Lincoln order. Lt troops follow the Cavalry, enter the redoubts on the left of Spring Hill by escalade or turning it. To be supported by the 1st Regiment if necessary. The Column in the mean time will proceed within the line to the left of Spring Hill battery.

Lt troops having succeeded, proceed to the left & attempt the several works between it and the River. The column proceed to the left of the French troops and deploy, taking care not to interfere with them.

Lt troops, having carried the works towards the river, form on the left of the column.

Prohibition relating to firing.

Militia of the 1st and 2d Brigades, Genl Wm. sons brigade and the second battalion of C. Town militia to parade immediately under the comd of Genl Huger. After drafting 500 of them, remr will go into the trenches and pt themselves under the commd of the commr there.

Genl Huger with the 500 will march to the left of Ens lines and remain as near as possible witht discovy till 4 o'clock, at which time the troops in the trenches will begin an attack on the Eny, he will then advance as near the Red. as possib. and tho this is only meant as a feint yt shd a favorable oppty offer he will improve it, and penetrate into the town.

Retreat agreeable to the French order. White paper in the hats.

NOTE.—The American orders are on the same sheet and in the same handwriting as the French, but in English.

EDITOR.

EXPLORATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI

BY CAVELIER DE LA SALLE

Translated for the Magazine

I

WILL MADE BY DE LA SALLE BEFORE
DEPARTING ON HIS EXPEDITION.

11 August, 1681.

I, Robert Cavalier, Squire, Sieur de la Salle, Lord and Governor of Fort Frontenac in New France, considering the great dangers and continual perils to which I am exposed on the voyages I undertake, and desiring to acknowledge as far as possible the great obligations I am under to M. François Plet, my cousin, for the signal services he has rendered me in the most pressing circumstances of my affairs, and because it is by his assistance that I have thus far preserved Fort Frontenac against all the efforts made to deprive me of it, have given, ceded and transferred, do give, cede and transfer by these presents to the said Sieur Plet, in case of my death, the title, government and proprietorship of the said Fort Frontenac, in its whole extent of buildings, land and dependencies, as well as all my rights over the country of the Miamis, Illinois and others to the southward, with the settlement among the Miamis, in the state it may be at the time of my death; that of Niagara and all others that I may make up to that period, with all the vessels, boats, long boats, goods, chattels and real estate, rights, privileges, rents, buildings, and other things to me belonging which may be then found there-

on—intending that these presents shall be and are my last will and testament, in such manner as I am able to declare it as being my last intentions, as herein above written, and signed by my hand after being twice read by me.

Done at Montreal, 11 August, 1681.

CAVELIER DE LA SALLE.

II

ARRIVAL OF LA SALLE AT THE ISLINOIS DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY AS FAR AS THE JUNCTION OF THE MISSOURI WITH THIS RIVER, WHICH THE DISCOVERER NAMED COLBERT RIVER

*(From some detached leaves of a letter of La Salle,
the remainder of which are missing)*

..... a little before Christmas, and I found that five of my people, and among others the interpreters, had run away and hidden themselves in a river, fearing the difficulties which my enemies had depicted to them in this voyage. Others were fifty leagues distant on a hunting expedition, by order of M. de Tonty, who remained with two men and Father Zenobi. I took ten with me and four savages hired for the voyage; but finding my people so scattered, and fearing that I should not be able to regain those who were absent, as indeed I could not find the first five, I hired fourteen savages, who belonged to New England, and had come to this quarter on a trading expedition, to carry to their country the beaverskins of these people. I promised them one hundred each, which are worth here 400 livres, payable partly in advance, and finding that I should not have enough Frenchmen to be able to separate them, leaving a part in charge of the merchandize and other

goods which were there, and taking off the rest, I sent M. de Tonty in advance with all my people, who, after marching three days along the Lake, and reaching the division line called Checagou, were stopped, after a day's march along the river of the same name which falls into the Islinois, by the ice, which entirely prevented further navigation. This was the 2d and 3d January, 1682. I remained behind to direct the making of some *caches* in the earth, of the things I left behind, which were arranged in the following manner: the ridge of a sand hill is selected, and a hole made in it capable of containing the things which it is proposed to conceal; a sort of wooden box of the same size is then prepared, which is covered and lined with large pieces of bark, raised upon five or six logs, to prevent it from touching the sand; when full, it is covered with large pieces of bark and bits of birch bark; then it is laden with heavy pieces of wood, which are covered with sand, and hard pressed until no trace of it remains. Having finished my *caches*, I left the 28th December, and went on foot to join the Sieur de Tonty, which I did the 7th January, the snows having detained me some days at the portage of Checagou.

This is an isthmus of land at 41 degrees 50 minutes north latitude at the west of the Islinois Lake, which is reached by a channel formed by the junction of several rivulets or meadow ditches. It is navigable for about two leagues to the edge of the prairie, a quarter of a league westward. There is a little lake divided by a causeway made by the beavers about a league and

a half long, from which runs a stream which, after winding about a half league through the rushes, empties into the river of Checagou and thence into that of the Isolinois. This lake is filled by heavy summer rains or spring freshets, and discharges also into the channel which leads to the lakes of the Isolinois, the level of which is seven feet lower than the prairie on which the lake is. The river of Checagou does the same thing in the spring when its channel is full. It empties a part of its waters by this little lake into those of the Isolinois, and at this season, Jolliet says, forms in the summer time a little channel for a quarter of a league from this lake to the basin which leads to that of the Isolinois by which vessels can enter the Checagou and descend to the sea. This may very well happen in the spring but not in the summer, because there is no water at all in the river as far as Fort St. Louis, where the Isolinois begins to be navigable at this season, whence it continues to the sea. It is true there is still another difficulty which the proposed ditch would not remedy, which is that the lake of the Isolinois always forms a sand bar at the mouth of the channel which leads to it, and I greatly doubt, notwithstanding what is said, that it could be cleared or swept away by the force of the current of the Checagou, since a much greater in the same lake has not removed it. Moreover, the utility of it would be inconsiderable, because I doubt even if it should be a complete success whether a vessel could resist the great freshets caused by the currents in the Checagou in the spring, which are much heavier than those of the Rhone. More-

over, it would only be serviceable for a short time and at most for fifteen or twenty days each year, after which there would be no more waters. What confirms me in the opinion that the Checagou could not clear the mouth of the channel is, that when the lake is full of ice, the most navigable mouths are blocked at this period, and when the ice is melted there is no more water in the Checagou to prevent the mouth from filling up with sand. Nor should I have made any mention of this communication if Jolliet had not proposed it without regard to its difficulties. Moreover, I maintain that even should such communication between Louisiana and New France be desired, it is too difficult by way of the lakes, because of the diversity of the winds to which their situation exposes them; the furious gales that must always be encountered near land on account of their narrowness of the waters and want of depth or anchorage in case of necessity. The channel between Lake Erie and Lake Huron presents a great difficulty because of its great current, which cannot be surmounted except by a strong stern-wind, and because there are places between, where there is only a width of four feet of water, so that vessels capable of supporting the storm of the lakes could scarcely pass, for whether because of the height of their situation on the mountains of Niagara or the nearness of other mountains, by which they are almost wholly surrounded, the autumn and spring storms are so furious, so sudden, and so long, particularly furious from the northwest and northeast, and from the southeast in the spring, that sometimes for three

or four days it would be impossible to carry sail or keep clear of the land, which is never more than fifteen or sixteen leagues distant, the lakes being no more than thirty leagues wide; and because, if this communication should be insisted upon by means of barques, the lakes could not be navigable before the middle of April, and sometimes even later, because of the ice and winter at this season, nor for the rest of the year is the Checagou navigable, even for canoes, unless after a storm. The waters being always low in the month of March, it would be easier to effect the transportation from Fort Saint Louis to the lakes by land by making use of horses, which it is easy to have, there being numbers among the savages called Pana, Pancassa, Manrhout, Gataea, Panimaha and Pasos, at some distance, to be sure, to the westward, but with which an easy communication may be had, either by the river of the Missouri which empties into the river Colbert, if it be not the principal branch of it, and is always navigable for a distance of more than four hundred leagues to the west, or by land, so bare is the country between these people and the river Colbert that it is a wide prairie, by which they may be easily brought overland. I do not, however, insist upon my idea that our communications should be had directly by sea, it being too extensive for everything that the country can produce to be sent by way of New France, to which it would cost more to send goods than from here to France. This is what I have to say concerning this passage by which Jolliet pretended an

easy communication could be had with Louisiana.

Having there joined M. de Tonty, I caused some sleighs to be made, to draw our canoes, our supplies and the rest of our equipment over the ice; they were made in this manner: Strips of wood, as hard and smooth as possible, such as the wild cherry, maple, walnut or other of similar kind, are selected; the ends of which are then made thin enough to be curved, and the large end turned to the rear, in which three holes are pierced, by which small cross pieces of wire are fastened, on which the baggage is placed. A yoke is fastened from the two extremities to the two curved ends of these pieces of wood, which a man puts upon his neck. This slides easily enough, and a hundred to a hundred and fifty weight can easily be drawn in this manner, without fatigue, eight to ten leagues a day.

The 15th January we struck the trail of those of our people whom M. de Tonty had sent on a hunting expedition. They were searched for, and one was found; the two others were gone to make enquiries after me to the river of the Miamis. The 11th they joined us, and as their companions were soon to arrive, and as we were marching by slow day's travel, supplies were left for them, and instructions to follow us. Finally, all our people being united, and navigation being found open to the end of the little lake of Pimiteoui, we continued our trip by canoe as far as the river Colbert, a distance of from fifty to sixty leagues, it being difficult to determine the distance exactly, because of the great turns in the river.

The village of the Isolino and Fort St. Louis are at 39 degrees, 80 minutes, north latitude. Thence to Pimiteoui, thirty leagues. The direction is first West, then South, then Southeast, and afterwards Southwest, and again South. Pimiteoui, where I wintered the first year, is in 38 degrees and 49 minutes. Thence to another little lake, distant by water about thirty leagues; over the prairie, in a straight Southwest line, but much less distant, a little more than eighteen to twenty leagues. Thence the river tends generally to the Southeast, South, sometimes to the East, up to the Northeast, and where it falls into the river Colbert, in a direct Easterly direction. Here Jolliet made a great mistake in his map, giving it a westerly direction, and toward the great river from the North to the South, which is no way correct. The entire course of this river of the Isolino is about two hundred leagues. It rises in a marsh, about a league and a half from that of the Miamis, at three leagues from the village they have abandoned, and after a crooked course of about seven or eight leagues, and receiving several brooks in the marsh, which is about two leagues wide, and in which there are no quicksands, it receives another little river, about twice as large as that of the Gobelins, and joined together they are swelled by an infinite number of brooks which spring in the marshes they traverse. Thence it passes about forty leagues of wood land, which it almost always overflows, and thus hides from view the beautiful prairies which are behind these inundated woods. All this section is filled with beavers, which live

upon wood of this kind, and are difficult to destroy, because, after this variety of country is passed, every thing is inundated. The river crosses these same prairies, having become half as wide as the Seine before Paris, but at all times shallow and very rapid. These plains are ordinarily covered with wild oxen, in prodigious quantity. The land is excellent, and only seems to need cultivation. There are from spot to spot woods, streams, charming hills and dales. There is a species of hemp of natural growth, of large size, and which rots much less in the water than ours. There are wild apple trees, as in France, plum trees of various kinds, nut trees also, among which a kind which bears beech nuts, much larger, but more oily than those of France, and with a much thicker shell. There grows also a fruit upon trees, the leaf of which is almost the same as that of the beech, but that it is longer, downy and more indented; the fruit is of good flavor, of the size of an ordinary pear, the skin almost the same, equally long from either end, and a little narrower in the middle. It contains seven or eight seeds in as many cellular divisions, separated one from another, and scattered through the body of the fruit. These seeds have the shape of our large beans, but are no larger than the haricot bean, and of greyish color. The fruit is common to all Louisiana. Strawberries, raspberries, field mulberries, blueberries, hazlenuts and wild grapes are very common. There is a kind, quite pleasant to the taste, the stones of which are as large as musket balls. The clusters are small, the skin black and hard, so that

they would be taken for plums rather than for grapes. The juice of it is sweet, and has the odor of muscat, but is not abundant. It more resembles the flesh of a cherry than the juice of a grape. The mulberry trees grow there, but rarely bear fruit. There is, moreover, a quantity of other small fruit unknown in France, and common to all Louisiana; among others, a sort of small wild cherry, which remains on the tree until winter, of a very sweet taste, of which the parrots and turkeys are very fond. There is all over Louisiana abundance of sassafras and *Mistquil*, but I do not know whether they have the same qualities as those of Mexico. The sassafras is a large tree, the bark of which is hard as that of the ash. The wood has the odor of anise. The leaf resembles that of the fig, but thinner, of a clearer, softer green. It thrives on the hill sides, in plains where there is gravel and sand, or in the red soil. The *Mistquil* is a great tree, which grows chiefly in good land. Its trunk and branches all bristle with long heavy thorns, which have several points, and sometimes grow in heavy bunches. Its leaves resemble those of the pine, but are only a third of their length. Its fruit resemble the pod of a haricot bean, but much longer, wider, thinner, shorter and blacker, and contain little round flat seeds of a greyish color, the nut of which the savages eat. All kinds of animals eagerly devour these pods. The savages use these two trees in venereal diseases; but I find this remedy too violent for a Frenchman. These forests are full of roebuck, stags, bears, partridges of two kinds, magpies, and

of a kind of animal of the size of a cat, which has the head of the domestic rat and the tail of the same, but much larger, which have also a sort of skin under the belly, in which they hide their young and carry them when they seek to escape, and into which the little ones go to suck, in lieu of teats, glands full of milk, which are as it were attached to this natural bag. There are also lynx and wolves, some of which are black as jet, and *michibichy*, such as I have already described to you. This is an animal of the height of a small calf, longer and thinner, with hair short, strong and soft to the touch, the color of a lion, with some white spots, the head of a cat, but rather long than round, the tail quite long, the claws also; quite powerful, and living only by prey. It mounts the trees with incredible swiftness, not climbing like monkeys or bears, but jumping the length more quicker than the squirrels. Thence, when it sees its prey, be it roebuck, bear or any similar animal, it springs upon it with prodigious bounds. But it has not much endurance, and cannot make much speed after this effort. It pierces the beast which it attacks, bleeds it with his claws, and then carries it off on its back, and after having eaten a little of it, hides the rest under the leaves or in the snow. Other animals do not seem to dare to touch what it has thus concealed. It is only afraid of man and dogs, and is very delicate food. These animals are common to all Louisiana.

The earth there naturally produces a quantity of roots suitable for food, such as sweet onions, *ouabipena*, *ouabicipena*, another excellent root, as long and thick as the finger, potatoes, garlic, the small

onion and the *macopin*. These latter serve for food to the greater part of the savages, who it seems because the fertility of the soil, are more lazy than all others in America. They find these roots in the marsh. Some are large as the arm, others a little smaller. They make a hole in the earth, into which they put a layer of stones heated in the fire, then one of leaves, one of *macopins*, one of hot stones, and so to the top, which they cover with earth, and leave their roots to steam within for two or three days, after which they boil them and eat them alone or with oil. This is a very good nourishment, provided it is well cooked, which may be known by the color, which should be red when sufficiently cooked. On the contrary, they are whitish, if they are not cooked enough; and they take such sharp hold of the mouth, the palate and the throat that they cannot be swallowed. They can be kept dry for a considerable time.

All these are to be found over the entire country crossed by us; as it extends from the rise of the river of the Illinois, called by the savages Teatiki, I shall not again describe it. Followed it about five leagues across these plains, it is found to receive on the left in its descent another river, nearly as large, which is called the river of the Iroquois, and then continuing with rapidity for a distance of twenty-five leagues over these same plains, in which it is swelled by some other less considerable streams, it receives on the right that of Checagou. This river flows from the Bay of the Puans, and is a torrent rather than a river, although it has a course of more than sixty leagues, and is wholly dry for

the greater part of the year. The village of the Maskoutens, who are called the Fire Nation, is near it, they having withdrawn thither from fear of the Iroquois. From the confluence to the portage, by which is the way to the lake of the Illinois, is about fifteen leagues, all open country behind the river banks, which are at intervals covered with woods, and surrounded by marshes. From the portage of Checagou it is about eight leagues, in a North Westerly direction, to the village of the Maskoutens. Following the river of Teatiki, from the confluence of the Checagou for about nine leagues, the most beautiful country imaginable is seen. The savages call it Massane, because of the great quantity of hemp which grows upon it. Nothing could be more perfectly cut by streams and diversified by meadows, islands, clusters of trees, hill sides, valleys and meadows, the land of which is excellent and best of all the rivers; but they are not navigable in summer time, and even when the water is high the rapids, which are at the end of these nine leagues, render it very difficult. I did not desire to make a settlement there; below these rapids, on the left hand side descending, there is a quantity of mineral stones, which during the summer are covered with saltpetre. There are also abundance of slate and of coal; four leagues lower on the right is found the river of the Pestegonki, in which I found a piece of copper and a kind of metal, which I sent two years since to M. de Frontenac, from whom I had no reply, but which I believe to be bronze, if it be found in mines.

Two leagues lower down is the an-

cient village of the Kaskakias, Islinois, who abandoned it after their defeat, three years since, by the Iroquois. Hearing of the fort which I built there, they returned with other nations. It is situated six leagues below the aforesaid village, on the left hand side descending the stream, on the top of a rock, steep on nearly every side, the foot of which is so washed by the river that water may be drawn from the top of the rock, which is about six hundred feet high. It is only accessible by one side, the slope of which is quite steep. This side is enclosed by a palisade of posts of white oak, eight or ten inches in diameter, and twenty-two feet high, flanked with three redoubts, made of square beams, laid one upon the other, at the same height, and so placed that they mutually defend one another. The remainder of the surface of the rock is surrounded by similar palisades only eleven feet high, because it is not accessible, and flanked by four other similar redoubts behind the palisade. There is a parapet of large trees, laid lengthwise, one upon the other, to twice a man's height, the whole filled in with earth, and on the top of the palisade a kind of *cheval de frise*, the points of which are spiked, to prevent their being scaled. The neighboring rocks are lower than this, the nearest two hundred feet distant, the others further off, between which and Fort Saint Louis lies on both sides a great valley, cut through the middle by a stream, which overflows at every rain. On the other side is a prairie, which skirts the river, in which, at the foot of the Fort, there is a beautiful island, formerly cultivated by the Isli-

nois, where I and my settlers sowed our seeds within musket shot of the Fort, so that the laborers could be defended from within the Fort, and the enemy prevented from landing on the island. The land on the side of the rocks which surround the Fort, as I have just said, is covered with oak trees for a distance of three or four acres in width, beyond which there are vast plains of excellent land. The other side of the river is bordered by a great prairie, which the Islinois formerly cultivated. It ends at a hillside, which rises the whole length, its slopes being in places covered with woods, and in others leaving great openings, through which meadows are seen, which extend beyond, to certain knowledge, more than four hundred leagues. Two leagues below the Fort, and on the same side, is the river which the savages call Aramoni, of small size and very rapid.

There are several slate quarries, and the savages say that they have found copper there several times, without knowing where the mine is. The river sides of the Islinois on its descent are covered with clear timber, and the slopes behind are also covered, but notwithstanding the meadows are spread out behind them, and in some places are close to the river, from which they are not distant more than a league. Thence the navigation downwards is always fine, and meadows are rarely seen on the water's edge, unless it be at about fifteen leagues below the Fort to the right, going down, and after passing the river Chassagoach, ten leagues distant. Five leagues lower down is that of the Moin-goane, which crosses a beautiful mead-

ow, whence the river is visible. Seven leagues lower down is the little lake of Pimitéoui, seven or eight leagues long, and one or two in its greatest width, composed as it were of three small lakes, which communicate with one another by as many straits. The first and most northerly is bordered on the west by a fine open country, and on the east by swamp woods, which extend to the foot of mountains covered with wood, and continue the whole length of these three small lakes on the east and southeastern side. The little lake, or middle lake, has also swamp wood at its west, beyond which the land is high, and the third has a fine meadow; leaving which, the river becomes narrower, and continues of equal width, until it reaches another little lake, between two chains of hills, covered with woods, from which its course is by turns more or less distant, leaving between them and its bed a great interval of woodland, interspersed with marshes, which are entirely overflowed by the freshets of the river. Meadow land is only once found before this lake is reached. About a league below Pimitéoui, to the left descending, the river sides are every where else covered with woods. The score of the land is very much greater than its depth, which falls gradually until it reaches the foot of the hills, the drainage of which form great marshes, which are full of fish of every variety, because the river overflowing and rising much higher than this sort of road way, covered with woods, which borders it, and filling the marshes, the fish, which find abundance of food, stop there, and when the river returns, its bed can no longer leave it, because

of the height of the banks. The savages make drains in the Summer, by which they dry the marshes, and take as much fish as they desire. A prodigious quantity of game also feed here, so great that in the moulting season we killed, in one day more than a hundred swans, with sticks. At Pimitéoui and below a fruit begins to appear, to which the savages give the name Piakimina, which is quite ordinary in Louisiana. I can only compare it with our medlar, except that it is much larger and better. This is perhaps what Jolliet calls the pomegranate, although there is none of this fruit anywhere, nor yet any oranges, lemons or ostriches, which are mere imaginings, as well as his iron plates, his copper mine, and his red lead, there being certainly none such on all the route that he took, except in Misconsing, where I have not been. I am well aware bits of red copper have been found in several places in a pure state; I know of one in a meadow which weighs more than four hundred pounds; but it is isolated as those detached stones which are found in certain quartz in France. A kind of red stone which can be used for red coloring is found in all directions, but it is not the red lead. A savage, named Kiskirinanso, which means *Cut Wild Beef*, of the Nation of the Maskoutens, a considerable warrior among his people, said that he had found, in a little river to which he is to take me, a quantity of white metal, of which he told me he had given a piece to the Jesuit Father Allouez, and that Friar Gisles, a goldsmith, who lives at the Bay of the Puans, having worked it, made a Sun of it, on which the

Holy Bread is served. This is the silver monstrance which the same friar made there; Father Allouez gave him a quantity of merchandise in reward, and told him to keep it secret because it is a manitou, that is to say, a spirit which is not ripe. What leads me to suppose that this may be the same, is that he adds that there is in this place a certain sand, quite brilliant and white, which weighs very heavily, and which slips through the fingers when it is squeezed in the hand; and even when he placed it in a worn skin and sat upon it, the sand penetrated the skin. I imagine this may very well have been quicksilver, as it seems impossible that the savage could have invented this. I do not dare, however, to be sure of any thing on his word. I shall know more this fall.

About thirty leagues below the lake of Pimitéoui, following the river another small lake is found, about a league in diameter, bordered on the east by a quite fine meadow country, which is cut in the middle by a little river, and bordered on the west by swamp land which extends to the foot of the hills. After this the river makes several bends, first to the South, then to the Southeast, afterwards to the Southwest, and then again to the Southeast as far as the East; the meadows are nearly always close to them. To the left descending, and to the right, it is bordered by a skirt of wood which separates it from the marshes and neighboring hills which are covered with woods so nearly to its border that their feet are washed by the stream. At four leagues from its mouth on the river Colbert a prairie is encountered on the left, confined by wood-covered rocks,

and then another on the same side at a half a league from the same mouth; it opens to the East; all quite the reverse of what Jolliet has set down on his map, wherein it empties into the Grande Rivière. Following the channel of the same Grande Rivière, some islands are left on the right; the channel is bordered on the north by great high rocks, and on the other side by a vast prairie, which is almost wholly inundated during the freshets. The Grande Rivière descends from the Southwest to the East northeast. In this place I found from the Isle Persée to 39 degrees of longitude or thereabouts, which make from Rochelle 104 degrees, and at the same time nearly as far West as Mexico. Then the river returns gradually to the Southeast, always skirting these rocks on the left and the prairie on the right, until it reaches the river of the Missouriites, which empties into the river Colbert, ten leagues above the river of the Illinois, and comes from the west, if it be not the the most considerable branch of the same stream, both in depth and width, the quantity of its waters, the great rivers it receives, the great number of natives which live upon it, and the fertility of the soil it bathes. The waters of the the River Colbert on the Mississippi are quite clear up to this point; but this branch brings into it such a mass of muddy water that from here to the sea, that of the river is no longer fit to drink, not because of the mud which this branch carries with it, which would clear itself in such a long distance, but because, as I believe, its bottom is all mud, since this great river and the others which empty into it

continually hollow the channel of the stream, not widening itself at their junction, although most of them are wider than the river itself, so that they must perform work and hollow the channel to make their way, which cannot other than disturb the mud at the bottom; thence it comes that, draw the water when you may, there will be found when it has settled more than three fingers of mud in the bucket of water. . . .

Découvertes et Établissements des Français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale, Pierre Margry. Deuxième partie. Paris, 1877.

NOTES

CAPTAIN CLEVELAND'S VOYAGE.—Captain Richard J. Cleveland, a citizen of the U. S., being at Whampoa, in 1798, and wishing to make a venture to the north-west coast of N. A. for furs, bought a vessel of about one hundred tons, and manning her with twenty-one officers and men, sailed in January, 1799. The coast was followed, but many delays were experienced, and a rock was touched in lat. $22^{\circ} 35'$. The vessel passed the Liew-Choo group, and crossed the North Pacific in stormy weather. They made Mount Edgecombe March 30th, and anchored in Norfolk Sound, in lat. $57^{\circ} 10'$ north, where they traded with the natives, who showed a disposition to attack them. Visiting other places to the North, they reached to lat. $59^{\circ} 30'$, then went South, but on the 20th of May ran on a sunken ledge and were nearly lost. Making another run northwardly, and with a full cargo, they left the coast on the 27th of June, touched

at Owyhee, and reached Whampoa September 13th. The investment of eight brought sixty thousand dollars, though at the expense of much risk and hardship. We gather these details from a longer account of the voyage, which does not seem to have found its way into print before, as given in the *North American Review*, vol. 25, for October, 1827.
J. C. B.

WHAT IS FAME.—To fall on the field of battle and have one's name misspelled in the Gazette, is a more pleasant fate to contemplate than to have it go down on another's grave-stone in a form so barbarous as to be ludicrous. What would have been the feelings of the hero of Saratoga had he seen the following epitaph on the grave-stone of a namesake in the burying ground of Old Groton, Massachusetts. "Here lies the body of ORATIO GAITS LAWRENCE (son of Capt. Asa Lawrence and Mrs. Abigail, his wife), who died October 22d, 1777, aged 4 months and 16 days."

OLD MORTALITY.

THE BITER BIT.—Thomas Hutchins has advertised that I have absented myself from his bed and board, and forbid all persons trusting me on his account, and cautioned all persons against making me any payment on his account. I now advertise the Public, that the said Thomas Hutchins came as a fortune teller into this town about a year ago, with a recommendation, which, with some artful falsehoods, induced me to marry him. Of the four wives he had before me, the last he quarrelled away; how the other three came by their deaths, he can best

inform the Public ; but I caution all widows or maidens against marrying him, be their desire for matrimony ever so strong. Should he make his advances under a feigned name, they may look out for a little strutting, talkative, feeble, meagre, hatchet-faced fellow, with spindle shanks and a little warped in the back.

Thankful Hutchins.

East Windsor, May 22, 1807.

Connecticut Courant.

PETERSFIELD.

FIRST PLEASURE YACHT THAT CROSSED THE ATLANTIC.—Mr. Shuttleworth is arrived at his elegant villa, on the Thames, from his famous excursion to America in his own yacht. He has been gone 14 months, and in that time he has traversed the coast of North America, from the Gulph of Florida to Hudson's Bay. He went into 147 ports, and navigated every creek and river, so that he has come home with, perhaps, the best set of charts of that extensive coast of any extant, and certainly with great knowledge of the manners of the people. The pleasures of this gentleman are very singular, but they are highly beneficial and praise-worthy. With a fortune of more than £20,000 per annum, he gratifies his love of travelling to an excess, and, for the last 14 years, he has, in his own yacht, made annual excursions to different parts of the world. His present vessel, the *Lively*, is about one 140 tons burthen. She is made fore and aft for accommodation. Besides the company in the cabin, she has about 25 hands on board, and she can fight, upon occasion, eight or ten guns. Mr. Shuttleworth is a most experienced seaman,

and commands the yacht himself. He has a surgeon, a chaplain, a draftsman, and other professional gentlemen on board, with the comfort of a finished cook, and the best stock of provisions and wine, that wealth and a most liberal heart can purchase ; nor is he, in these delightful excursions, without that best and dearest comfort, the society of the ladies. He has been accompanied in this last trip by a beautiful French-woman. While in the Delaware, he entertained General Washington on board. He penetrated into the Indian territories, and had the opportunity of viewing the American States in the first moments of their emancipation, and in all the madness of their joy on that occasion. He also visited the refugees in Port Roseway. In traversing the Atlantic, at the particular request of some distinguished officers, he spent several days in cruising for the discovery of that new island, with the existence of which the naval world have been entertained for some time. This island was said to be seen some years ago, about 70 leagues to the west of Cape Clear ; but it is certainly a fiction ; it must have been a fog-bank. He is now gone down to his seat in Lancashire, where since he has been gone, a most valuable copper mine has been found, which will very much increase his fortune. His yacht is laid up off his seat, at Greenhithe, till next March, when he sets off again for the Mediterranean, the coasts of which, with the seas adjoining, he will trace with the same indefatigable and inquisitive spirit ; and then we hear he proposes to ramble no more.—*London Newspaper*, 1784.

W. K.

ROBERT PARKER PARROTT.—We desire to record here a tribute to the memory of this excellent man, paid by a venerable lady, who, speaking of the interest with which she had read the memorial sketch of her friend, from the graceful pen of Mr. De Peyster, mentioned several facts illustrative of Mr. Parrott's noble and patriotic conduct during the war. One was, that after the expiration of his first contract, when all the materials for the construction of the implements of war had risen largely in value, he made no additional charge to the Government. He also continued to their families the wages of men of the foundry, when those men were in the field serving their country, besides supplying, at his own expense, medical attendance to such families as needed it.

Many other instances of the singularly benevolent and unselfish character of this large-hearted friend of his country and race, could scarcely be known out of his own family circle or to those not favored with its intimacy, and can never find place in the registers of time.

W. H.

THE MISSISSIPPI FROZEN.—The winter has been so excessively severe in America, that the Mississippi has been fast bound up by the ice, from New Orleans to a very great extent up that noble river; a circumstance never before known in the memory of the oldest man living on the continent.—*New York Packet*, May 6, 1784.

W. K.

THE FIRST BROKER IN NEW YORK.—To the Public. Whereas for the want

of an established Brooker in this City, many Inhabitants, Masters of Vessels, Strangers, and Persons indispos'd who are in the commercial Way, labour under great Disadvantages and Inconveniencies; and whereas the Subscriber has lived Many Years in this City as a Merchant, who from his experience in Business and personal acquaintance with its Inhabitants, begs leave to offer his Service in that Capacity. At the same Time engages faithfully and strictly to observe the orders committed to his care and management with the utmost Secrecy and Dispatch; and as this Branch of Commerce is, with much Propriety establish'd in every trading City in Europe, to the great Utility and Advantage of Trade in general, he therefore hopes that so necessary an Office fix'd here, will meet with all suitable Encouragement to the Public's

Most obedient and most humble Servant

Hendrick Oudenaarde"

Said Oudenaarde lives on Rotten Row, between Messrs Cunningham and Comp. Store, and Mr James Lamb's Grocer, where he has at present from 500 to 1000 £ to let upon Interest, on approved Security and where he acquaints the Public they may hereafter be supplied in that way.

He has also, a Parcel of Strouds, Kersey Rose Blankets and Playing Cards to dispose of."—*N. Y. Journal*, Nov. 12th, 1767.

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker, Has to sell all sorts of European and West India Goods, at the cheapest Rates. He likewise charts Vessels for different Ports in Europe and the West Indies.

Also collects in Freight Money, manages the Transactions relating to the Accounts of Vessels and Cargoes, for both Masters and Owners.

And, at his Office, is also Money to be Let, upon Interest, on approved Security, from £500 to £1000, and supplies Orders in Town, Country, or elsewhere abroad, with the utmost Dispatch."—*N. Y. Journal*, Dec. 24th, 1767.

W. K.

A TOAST TOASTED.—At a celebration on the Fourth of July, 1811, held by the Federalists of Marblehead, Mass., one of the regular toasts drank was "Hon. William Reed and the Federalists of Marblehead—*manna in the wilderness*." This sentiment was turned into ridicule by a Democratic editor, who referred his readers to Exodus XVI, 14, 19, for an explanation.

W. K.

GARDEN OF EDEN. — The eighteen thousand square miles, within the boundaries of Canada, which Mr. Eden complains have been ceded to the United States of America, will, it is said, be insisted upon by England, in order to lay it out in parterres, arbours, and alcoves, according to the descriptions in Milton's *Paradise Lost*; after which it is to be called the new Garden of Eden.—*London Newspaper*, 1783.

PETERSFIELD.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN NORTH AMERICA. —By order of the Honorable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in North America, the following days are to be kept and observed as Holy Days, viz :

Jan. 1st, Newyear's Day,
18th, Queen's Birth-Day,
30th, King Charles's Martyrdom
Shrove Tuesday,
Ash Wednesday,
Mar. 25th, Lady's Day,
Good Friday,
Easter Monday and Tuesday,
Ascension,
April 3d, St. George,
May 29th, King Charles's Restoration,
June 4th, King's Birth Day,
Whitsun Monday and Tuesday,
Aug. 12th, Prince of Wales' Birth Day,
Sept. 18th, King George 1st and 2d landed in Great Britain
22d, Coronation,
Oct. 25th, Ascension,
Nov. 1st, All Saints,
5th, Powder Plot,
Dec. 25th, Christmas Day,
Dec. 26th, }
Dec. 27th, } Christmas Holy days.
Dec. 28th, }

To the above may be added the following Provincial Days : General Fast, Thanksgiving, General Election and Commencement at the College.—*Garvies' Universal Register for the year 1780*. S.

IROQUOIS DAINTIES.—"We were treated in the best manner possible, and each one gave us a feast after the fashion of the country. I must confess that I often had more desire to throw off what I had on my stomach than to put anything more in it. The great dish in this village [of the Sounontouans], where they seldom have any fresh meat, is dog, the hair of which they singe on coals after

having thoroughly scraped it. They then cut it up in pieces and put it in the pot; when cooked they serve it to you, in pieces of three or four pounds each, on a wooden platter, which is never wiped with any other dish-cloth than the fingers of the mistress of the lodge, the marks of which were visible in the grease which is always in the dish the thickness of a crown. Another of their greatest ragouts is Indian corn cooked in water and then served in a wooden platter with bears-oil two fingers deep, and turnsol nuts on top. There was not a child in the village that did not eagerly hasten to bring us sometimes stalks of Indian corn, sometimes pumpkins or small fruit which they gathered in the wood."—*Relation of the Abbé de Gallinée; Margry's French Discoveries and Settlements.*

J. A. S.

ADMISSION OF OHIO AS A STATE.—The following paragraph from an address of welcome to De Witt Clinton, delivered by Governor Morrow, of Ohio, at Columbus, July 6th, 1825, is quite interesting:

"And at a period when our population did not amount to the numbers that would enable us to demand our admission as a member of the federal union, and when our claims were committed to an individual delegate with limited powers in the councils of the nation, you, sir, espoused our cause; and it was owing, in no small degree, to your exertions that we received a place in the Union among our sister States, which has enabled us, under the administration of a free government, to advance from the weakness of infancy to

the state of youth in which you now discover us. While nations of the old world, with a moral and physical force less than Ohio, trace their rise amid the fabulous records of antiquity, it must be, such recollections as only a great mind and benevolent heart can appreciate, that you gave efficient aid in laying the first foundation upon which more than seven hundred thousand souls are resting their temporal happiness."

W. K.

— PORTRAIT OF COLONEL PETER FORCE.

—The portrait in the April number was reproduced from a lithograph drawn from life on the stone by Charles Fenderich. This stone was accidentally broken before many impressions were taken off, and the print is now extremely rare. That made use of for the Magazine was kindly furnished by George H. Moore, LL.D., of the Lenox Library, an old personal friend of the Colonel. The signature is a fac-simile of that inscribed on Mr. Moore's print by Colonel Force.

EDITOR.

—
A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.—Congress, in April last, authorized the acceptance by Lieutenant Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason to accept a medal conferred upon him by King Victor Emanuel for an act of unusual self-devotion and daring. When flag-lieutenant of the South Pacific Squadron he descended, with three sailors, all volunteers, into the lower hold of an Italian barque, the Adelaide, then lying in the harbor of Callao, laden with powder and railroad supplies, and in flames. Putting aside the kegs of powder, Lieutenant

Mason reached the fire and extinguished it with the Babcock apparatus. This is not the first of his gallant actions. Some years since, while still a midshipman, he received the medal of the Humane Society, and a decoration from the Emperor of Brazil for the successful saving of life.

In his name Lieutenant Mason continues, in honorable record, in the service that of his uncle, Admiral Theodorus Bailey, who led the van of Farragut's fleet through the obstructions, past the forts on the Mississippi and took the surrender of New Orleans. The career of this brave officer was noticed in the *Magazine*, March, 1877. EDITOR.

EXPEDITIONS OF WAYMOUTH AND POPHAM.—An essay on these interesting voyages of 1605-8 was read at the June meeting of the New England Historic-Geographical Society, by Rev. B. F. De Costa. It was a sequel to a paper, read by the same gentleman last autumn, on "Gosnold and Pring, 1602-3," which showed, from documentary evidence, that the voyage of Gosnold was an unauthorized venture, the undertakers being prosecuted upon their return for their infringement upon the rights of Sir Walter Raleigh. The voyage of Waymouth, in connection with that of Popham, was, therefore, presented as the commencement of official colonization in New England. The vexed question, respecting the river explored by Waymouth in 1605, was settled by a variety of facts and arguments hitherto overlooked, it being demonstrated that the river was the Kennebec, and not the St. Georges. The portion of the paper

devoted to Popham gave quite a full revision of that subject, the facts being drawn from original documentary evidence, which set it, like the voyages of Gosnold and Pring, in a new light; and render a revision of several chapters of New England History necessary.

EDITOR.

QUERIES

PLANS AND FORTS OF AMERICA.—I have in my possession a little oblong volume 8vo., with 30 plans, entitled "A Set of Plans and Forts in America. Reduced from Actual Surveys, 1765." The date altered from an earlier one. What is the date of the first edition?
J. C. B.

LIEUT. JAMES DAVIS.—Information is wanted concerning this officer of the the Army of the Revolution. He was engaged in many of the principal battles, and was member of the Cincinnati Society, Massachusetts branch.

HENRY DAVIS.

McGregor, Clayton Co., Iowa.

THE FAMILY OF PENN.—When did the last of the Penn family leave America and who represents the family of William Penn in the nearest line of succession?
J. C. B.

FORT SASQUAHANOK.—Moll's map of "The North parts of America claimed by France under ye names of Louisiana, Mississippi, Canada and New France, with ye adjoining Territories of England and Spain," published at London, 1720, contains in the upper left

hand corner an engraved view of "the Indian Fort Sasquesahanok," which the legend describes as thirty miles west of Philadelphia, and it is so located on the map on the river of that name.

Is the view authentic, and is Moll's location correct? STATE LIBRARY.

PROPHECY OF THE GREATNESS OF AMERICA.—The following lines are from a scrap book of newspaper cuttings, yellow with time. Can any of your readers give the name of the author?

When Albion's sons with frantick rage,
In crimes alone and recreant baseness bold,
Freedom and Concord, with their weeping train,
Repudiate, slaves of vice, and slaves of gold!

They, on starry pinions sailing
Through the crystal fields of air,
Mourn their efforts unavailing,

Lost persuasions, fruitless care:

Truth, Justice, Reason, Valour, with them fly
To seek a purer soil, a more congenial sky

Beyond the vast Atlantick deep
A dome by viewless genii shall be rais'd,
The walls of adamant compact and steep,
The portals with sky-tinctur'd genius emblaz'd:
There on a lofty throne shall Virtue stand;
To her the youth of Delaware shall kneel;
And, when her smiles rain plenty o'er the land!
Bow tyrants, low beneath th' avenging steel

Commerce with fleets shall mock the waves,
And Arts, that flourish not with slaves,
Dancing with ev'ry Grace and ev'ry Muse,
Shall bid the valleys laugh and heav'nly beams
diffuse.

NEWPORT.

GENERAL BONNEVILLE.—Gen. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, a retired officer of the Army, lately deceased, had a service so long and a history so singular, that the Editor of the Magazine of American History would, I think, be justified in asking of the

friends of that officer a sketch of his life. He was, at the time of his decease, the oldest officer whose name was borne on the Army Register. As his original entry into service dated December 11th, 1815, and his retirement September 19th, 1861, his term almost forms a link between our last war with England and that of the Rebellion, while his life and connections make him a link between the greatest convulsions of the Old World and of the New. He was born in France, where, during the Reign of Terror, his father perished by the guillotine, commending his family to the protection of a friend, who was then a member of the French National Assembly; one whose character, with all his faults, has been the subject of more reproach than it deserved. His name was Thomas Paine, and, though he narrowly escaped the fate of his friend Bonneville, he was true to his trust, and brought the bereaved family to the United States, where he did by them the part of a father and protector. It was doubtless his influence that procured for one of the two sons (the subject of this paragraph) the cadetship which placed him in our army. The sons of Bonneville were, I think, the heirs to the estate of Paine; and the commission of the cadet was a political legacy from the author of those stirring pamphlets to which our cause of Independence was so much indebted. This hereditament alone ought to create an interest in the brave old soldier to whom it descended; and even the Church can afford to forgive a constructive ancestry which took root in Common Sense before it blossomed in the age of Reason.

General Bonneville, at the time of his

retirement, was Colonel of the Third Infantry, and was brevetted Brigadier-General, after retirement, for the long and faithful service which went before it. He had been, while a Major, brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant conduct in the Mexican War. Most of his early service was on the Western Frontier; and the most remarkable of his adventures in that connection was a captivity of several years among the Indians, during which he was supposed to be dead, and his vacancy in the army list was filled. I have never heard any details of this part of his life, nor am I aware that any account of it has been published. I know only enough of his history to create a desire for more; and the wish I have no doubt is shared by no small portion of the public.

P. S.—What is above stated in regard to General Bonneville (except a few items taken from the Army Register) was learned many years ago from persons who were, or had been connected with the service, and was considered perfectly reliable by the writer; but a sketch of the General which I have since read in the Army and Navy Journal, indicates that some particulars of my information were incorrect. I had consequently thought of withdrawing my communication, but, as I am not yet certain of the entire correctness of the article which disagrees with it, I have concluded that it might as well be left to stand, that it may call forth more explicit correction of any errors it may contain.

P.

REPLIES

BRITISH MUSEUM (II. 331).—The Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts in

the Library of the British Museum, numbers at present two thousand one hundred volumes. It is completed, however, as far only as the letter S. When finished, it will comprise some three thousand volumes. The whole number of books, manuscripts, &c., according to the latest information (14 May, 1878), is about one million and a half.
C. W. B.

JOHN HARING (II, 439).—In the note on John Haring, in the July number of the Magazine, there are some errors:

1. His omission in the Biographical Celebration of July 1st, 1876, is justified by the fact that he never sat in Independence Hall, but declined an opportunity.

2. He was probably *not* removed from his office of County Judge.

3. His father was *not* the particular Abraham Haring the note mentions.

I have printed a pamphlet containing details of John Haring's life, ancestry, and children.
F. BURDGE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM (II, 444).—Some years since I suggested to the press that "E pluribus unum" was taken from the motto of the Gentleman's Magazine, as it appeared on its little page for a long series of years in the last century; the device a hand holding flowers. *E pluribus unus* is a phrase used by Virgil in one of his minor poems, treating of an *olla podrida*.

Phil.

LLOYD P. SMITH.

I would refer Populus for an answer to Proceedings of Massachusetts Historic Society, 1873-5, page 39.

Cambridge.

C. D.

A question in regard to the origin of "E pluribus unum" appeared in the Historical Magazine for April, 1859. The querist attributed it to the Gentleman's Magazine. Mr. Brantz Mayer of Baltimore, replied in the August number, of the same year, as follows:—"Does it not originate with Virgil in his *Moretum*? Turn to the 102d line of this poem, where you will find the following descriptive lines:

It manus in gyrum : paulatim singula vires
Dependunt proprias ; color est e pluribus unus,
Nec totus viridis, quia lactea frusta repugnant
Nec de lacte nitens, quia tot variatur ab herbis.

There may be a salad of States as well of vegetables." OLD READER.

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH (II, '408).—I think the injustice done by General de Peyster, in his article on Monmouth, to the brave regulars and New Jersey militia, commanded by Generals Maxwell, Dickinson, and Heard, who were ordered by Washington to impede the progress of the enemy on their retreat from Philadelphia, is sufficiently shown by the following quotations :

From Gen. de Peyster. "So promptly, indeed, did Clinton move, that the American detachments sent to destroy bridges, &c., could not complete their work well, or on time to arrest his march."

From Sir Henry Clinton. "A strong corps of the enemy having, upon our approach, abandoned the difficult pass of Mount Holly, the army proceeded without any interruption from them, excepting what was occasioned by their having destroyed every bridge on our road. As the country is much intersected with marshy rivulets, the obstruc-

tions we met with were frequent, and the excessive heat of the season rendered the labour of repairing the bridges severely felt." TRENTON.

BOOKS WANTED.

We beg to inform our subscribers that hereafter we shall devote so much of this column as may be necessary to a department of BOOKS WANTED. Through this medium collectors will be enabled to communicate with each other, and thus perhaps acquire books for which they have sought elsewhere in vain, or dispose of books for which they may have no further use. Collectors desiring to avail themselves of this column will please give their addresses in full, so that those who wish to communicate with them can do so directly, and not through us.

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Burke's Virginia, 4 vols., 8vo, *uncut*.

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(Peters, S.) History of Connecticut, London edition, *uncut*.

Brereton's Virginia, 4to.

Bullock's Virginia, 4to.

Hamor's Virginia, 4to, original edition.

Weymouth's Voyage to Virginia, 4to.

Hariot's Virginia, London, 1588, 4to.

O. H. MARSHALL, Buffalo, N. Y.

St. John Hector (Crève Coeur) Letters from an American Farmer. Philadelphia. Matthew Carey. 1793.

A. H. DART, 167 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

For sale: Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, in numbers.

T. F. DONNELLY, Box 1672, N. Y. City.

Pamphlets, tracts or cuttings relating to the Pope-Bowles controversy.

Pamphlets, tracts or cuttings relating to the Ireland Shakespearian Forgeries.

Kit Cat Club Memoirs, 4to. 1821.

(Publishers of Historical Works wishing Notices, will address the Editor, with Copies, Box 100, Station D—N. Y. Post office.)

EPITAPHS FROM THE OLD BURYING

GROUND IN GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS, with Notes and an Appendix, by SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D. 8vo, pp. XXI, 271. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston. 1878.

In July of last year we had occasion to review an interesting and valuable sketch of Groton, Massachusetts, from the pen of the accomplished Librarian of the Boston Public Library and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and we now rejoice that the record of epitaphs from the old burying ground of this ancient town has fallen to the same practiced, skillful hand. A mere transcript of the epitaphs would have made a valuable and desirable volume. Dr. Green has not contented himself with this simple though laborious task, but has illustrated the quaint inscriptions with an introduction containing the various ordinances relating to the setting aside and preservation of the site, together with numerous notes, explanations of the text, and an appendix containing biographical sketches of some of the families of the founders, many of which have become celebrated in history. Here we find the names of Barron, Farnsworth, Havens, Lawrence, Parker, Prescott, Shattuck, Shepley and Winthrop, all well known beyond the limits of the old colony. Next, an account of some of the large families and the long-lived persons of Groton. As all that bears upon the record of longevity is of interest in these days of statistics and skepticism, we remark for the benefit of those in search of a bona-fide centenarian that the Groton graveyard bears witness to no more extended life than one of 94 years and 1 month. In a passing allusion to New England baptismal names, Dr. Green notes the total disappearance of those representing abstract qualities, as Faith, Hope, Charity, Temperance, Prudence and Virtue, and also a discontinuance of the use of the old English names of Molly, Polly, Dolly, and the adoption of the French terminations, as Susie, Bessie.

The epitaphs are chronologically arranged. James Prescott leads the list of honorable dead. He went the way of all flesh the 9th of May, 1704. The frontispiece is a fac simile of the now broken stone. The last recorded are of 1839. The old fashion of earth burial, "dust to dust," was not infringed upon until 1807, when a warrant was given for the building of vaults and tombs in an unoccupied corner of the burial ground. There are several heliotype illustrations and a name index. The volume is carefully edited and printed in the best manner of the distinguished publishers. Every

town in New England or elsewhere, which can boast of a graveyard, should follow this excellent example ere it be too late to save their valuable records from the ravages of time.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW. THIRTEENTH YEAR, June, 1878. STRAHAN & Co., limited, London; agents for America, THE WILMER & ROGERS NEWS Co., New York.

This number contains a variety of articles treating of subjects of contemporary interest, and in addition excellent historical essays; one, the second part of Facts of Indian Progress, by Professor Monier Williams; another, the third part of Freeman's Review of Froudes' Life and Times of Thomas Becket. The differences between England and Russia have awakened attention to the actual condition of the Anglo-Indian Empire. Mr. Williams holds that the present Empress of India is securely seated on the throne of Delhi but that there is still room for many reforms. These remedies, as in the case of all Indian remedies, must be slowly applied. With prudence the Arabs may be induced to accept education. We note with particular interest a mention of the gigantic works of irrigation, undertaken in the valleys of the Ganges and the Indus. The English postal service is now extended to every village in India, and the number of letters carried in 1875 exceeded one hundred and sixteen millions.

There are four articles of a philosophic character, chief of which, "A fresh attempt to reconcile determinism with moral freedom," by Paul Janet, of the French Institute, and a continuation, No. XV, of the discussion of Future Punishment, to which Messrs. Beresford Hope, Professor Mayon, and an anonymous layman contribute. Following in Browning's Grecian wake, Emily Pfeiffer utters odes to Cassandra and Klytemnestra. Contemporary life and thought in Italy and in Russia receive special treatment in letters from Florence and St. Petersburg. In the latter, Tourgheneff and Count Leo Tolstoy are critically discussed. It was the former who gave the pregnant name of "Nihilism" to the new movement which is upheaving the frame work of Russian society. Tolstoy is described as more thoroughly Russian than the great novelist. His name is not so well known with us. Russian character is not easily sounded by the plummets of western thought. The Slav nature has few points in common with the Teutonic or Latin races.

Perhaps of all the treatises in this excellent number, that by George Howell, entitled "Are

the Working Classes Improvident?" is most interesting at the present time, when the condition of the laboring classes is being thoughtfully studied to ascertain if in its amelioration a break-water may not be found against the tidal wave of Socialism and Agrarianism. The influence of Mutual societies, Trade Unions and Provident dent associations is noticed. On the whole, Mr. Howell reaches the consolatory conclusion that in the last quarter of a century "there has been a vast improvement in the character of the homes of the working classes."

In New York the subject has of late received the intelligent attention of the State charities aid Association, which in addition to its supervision of the various institutions of charity and correction in the State, is now making tentative experiments for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, which will, no doubt, lead to practical instead of theoretical suggestions, and at least supply the statistical information upon which reforms can alone be intelligently undertaken.

THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY, AND THE CAPTURE OF FORTS POWELL, GAINES AND MORGAN BY THE COMBINED SEA AND LAND FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF REAR-ADMIRAL DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT AND MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON GRANGER, AUGUST, 1864. BY COMMODORE FOXHALL A. PARKER, U. S. N., accompanied by two charts printed in colors. 8vo, pp. 136. A. WILLIAMS & Co., Boston. 1878.

This extremely valuable contribution to our naval history, prepared at the instance of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, and read before them in December of last year, now appears in a more complete form, accompanied by a number of official reports never before made public. The literary competence of the distinguished author is well known, and in addition, the pleasing fact is noticed that Commodore Parker was favored with the assistance of General Dabney H. Maury, of the late Confederate army. Such collaboration while of infinite importance to the truth of history, presents a happy evidence of a growing good feeling between the chief actors in the eventful scenes which, yesterday of the present, are to-day passing into the domain of the past.

Every American is familiar with Page's heroic picture of Admiral Farragut in the main rigging of the Hartford. The author describes the position as different from that given on the canvass. He was "in the port main rigging,

just below the futtock staff, reclining, as it were, in a sort of bridle, a swing passed around his back and under his arms, whose ends were fastened to the futtock shrouds, one hand grasped the rigging and the other held a marine glass; and thus without danger of losing his hold or footing, he could easily turn in every direction, and see all that was passing below him, on the water and on the land." Thence directing the movements of the fleet, the "grand old Admiral" led his vessels past the batteries of Fort Morgan straight into Mobile bay. The destruction of the *Tecumseh* by a torpedo, the heroic death of Craven, her commander, the desperate struggle of the fleet with the Confederate ram *Tennessee* and gun boats, her final surrender, and the capture of Fort Gaines are told with spirit.

An appendix contains some interesting notes, a bright poem by Commodore Thomas H. Stevens, entitled "The Battle of Mobile Bay;" the official reports of Admirals Farragut and Buchanan, commanding the respective fleets; a list of the officers of the Union ships engaged, and Roll of Honor taken from the "Record of the Medals of Honor issued to the Blue Jackets and Marines of the navy."

The admirable charts deserve special notice; one shows the topography of the harbor, the line of attack and the positions of the vessels at various periods in the action; the other is a copy of the record of the defense of Fort Morgan, by F. Gallinard, Jr., Captain of Engineers of the Confederate States Army. The volume is an admirable model for historical monographs. It is prefaced by an excellent engraved three-quarter length portrait of Farragut.

A YACHT VOYAGE. LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES. Being some account of a voyage in 1856 in the schooner yacht "Foam" to Iceland, Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen, by Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. Post 8vo, pp. XVI, 268. E. WORTHINGTON, New York.

Lord Dufferin is as well and favorably known on this side the Canada line as he is among his own subjects in the northern Dominion. Many a citizen of the United States has enjoyed his hospitality, and he has always been a welcome guest in our capitals and at the homes of the best of our people. This popularity will be readily understood by the reader of this pleasant volume, which now appears in handsome dress and a third edition. In his preface the author exults in three reflections which are so thoroughly English that they must be repeated; first, that the "edict has gone forth which constitutes our Mother tongue (the English) the common lan-

guage of the chief portion of the earth;" secondly, that the Mother tongue is his, Lord Dufferin's also; and thirdly, that writing in the Mother tongue, he has the exhilarating prospect of a "crowded house." We will not disturb this English complacency, and we cordially hope that the voyage of the adventurous yachtsman will find a warm welcome from our English-speaking countrymen, of whom he writes so generously and so kindly. The voyage of the *Foam* began at Oban, where Lord Dufferin joined her with his Icelandic guide in the early days of June, thence to Stornaway through the Sound and in the Hebrides, where the weather thickened to a heavy gale. On the 21st June the party anchored in Thule, a land made familiar to us by Black's charming tale. Here begins the series of letters from high latitudes, which are full of pleasant descriptions of nature, accounts of the manners and customs of the still primitive race which peoples this sun-bathed land, and occasional historical sketches of the Kings and Jarls of Saga memory. In August the cruise reached Thronðjem, near the northernmost extremity of Spitzbergen, only six hundred and thirty miles from the Pole, and within one hundred miles of the highest latitudes reached by ship. A chapter is devoted to old-time heroes; to Harald Haarfager, the fair-haired King of Norway, from whose tyranny the Icelandic colony fled; to the stories of Olaf Tryggveson, founder of Nidaros, and of Thormod the Scald; and on the 12th September we find the adventurous cruise concluded at Copenhagen.

In the rambling style of a true adventurer Lord Dufferin illustrates his journey with philosophy and history, and many a recollection of the Scandinavian romance cycle. A number of excellent cuts increase the interest of this delightful volume.

THE EXPEDITION OF LAFAYETTE

AGAINST ARNOLD. A paper read before the Maryland Historical Society January 14, 1878, by JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS. Fund Publication No. 13. 8vo, pp. 36. Baltimore. 1878.

In this tastefully printed pamphlet is given an account of one of the operations of the revolutionary campaign upon which, though of minor importance, hinged the campaign of 1781, which terminated in the victory at Yorktown, and eventually closed the long struggle for independence. The defection of Arnold was not an advantage to the British cause. To reward his new born zeal, Sir Henry Clinton dispatched him to Virginia with a force sufficient to alarm Congress, and induce Washington to attempt his capture. This involved a movement of the French fleet, a counter movement of the British, and later

shifted the scene of general action to the southward. From material not before printed or used by any of our historians, a detailed account of the operations of Lafayette to cut off and capture Arnold is given. After the failure of this attempt the Light Infantry were moved from Annapolis to the head of Elk by a skillful maneuver, and thence marched to Baltimore, where this famous corps was refitted by the patriotic assistance of its citizens and the munificent generosity of Lafayette, and later joined General Greene, then hotly pressed by Cornwallis in the Carolinas. Yorktown ended the campaign.

MEMORIAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

SKETCHES. By JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Post 8vo, pp. 434. The Riverside Press. HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co. 1878.

This collection contains numerous biographies of American characters such as John Albion Andrew, James Freeman, Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, Samuel Gridley Howe, William Ellery Channing, Walter Channing, Ezra Stiles Gannett, Samuel Joseph May, Susan Dimock, George Keats, Robert J. Breckinridge, George Denison Prentice, Junius Brutus Booth *the elder*, and William Hull, together with some chapters on Washington, Shakespeare and Rousseau, the last two of which seem out of place in this collection.

The sturdy figure of Andrew, worthy representative of the best traits of old Massachusetts character, well deserves the first place in this volume of personal reminiscence, and his friend pays just tribute to his "calm, tranquil" energy and sunny temperament. The notice of Theodore Parker, a discourse delivered after his death, is a keen psychological analysis of the traits of the clear intellect which led, if it did not create, a school of modern thought. In this Mr. Clarke observes that "there is no real greatness where we do not find in a man the three elemental tendencies of Intellect, Affection and Will, all in full and harmonious activity." This is a broad statement. Tested by this formula, Napoleon, of whom it was said that his intellect was so great there was no room for heart in his nature, would be excluded from Walhalla. In the brief notice of that brave Calvinist divine, Breckinridge, a glowing tribute is paid to his courage, consistency and patriotism, which held him amidst defection of family and friends firm in his loyalty to the cause of the Union. Under the head of Booth the reader will find an account of an interview with the great actor, in which occurred a peculiar instance of the eccentricities of this mad genius.

In the paper on Washington Mr. Clarke assigns the honor to American heroes in this wise.

The four greatest men of American product were Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Lincoln. "Of these Jefferson was the greatest genius, Franklin the greatest intellect, Lincoln the most marked product of American institutions, and Washington the grandest character." We doubt the correctness of this selection. Washington and Franklin stood each in his sphere beyond the reach of competition, and the fitness of Lincoln for the peculiar duty which fell upon him is indisputable, but for the fourth place there are many candidates whose claims can never be settled upon by common consent, the only true judgment. The sketch of Shakespeare was written for the ter-centenary celebration of his birth. It presents an analysis of the intellect of this composite character, and fresh insights into the beauties of his compositions. The centenary of Rousseau's birth has recently revived our slumbering interest in this *bourgeois* product of the intellectual and moral revolution of the eighteenth century. The essay especially treats of Rousseau's religious convictions, and the persecutions he suffered for conscience sake. Rousseau believed in Christianity, but doubted the miracles of the New Testament, and was by turns pursued by the strict orthodox of every shade of faith and scorned by the "philosophers" who denied the mission of Christ. Mr. Clarke hardly touches the characteristics of this peculiar man, some of which indeed are too foul for handling or exposure.

HAND-BOOK OF PATRIOTISM, COMPRISING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS, LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, &c., &c. 16mo, pp. 100. BURNTON & COREY, Publishers, New York, 1878.

Of this manual we need say no more than it is a handy little pocket volume, cheap and accessible to all. At the present moment we especially recommend to the consideration of our readers the two sections of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

TIMUCUA LANGUAGE. BY ALBERT S. GATSCHE (a paper read before the American Philosophical Society, April, 1878, as a sequel to the article read April 6, 1877).

These pages have been struck off separately for the author's use. Our readers are familiar with the studies by this gentleman of the various

Indian dialects of this Continent. The present monograph is entirely devoted to the now extinct tribe of the Timucua, of whom, as of so many other of the Indian races which inhabited this Continent when it first became known to Europeans, nothing remains but the shreds of language preserved by the faithful priests or the indefatigable emissaries of the Society of Jesus. The volumes of Father Paréja consulted by Mr. Gatschet belong to the New York Historical Society and were collected by the late Buckingham Smith, whose manuscript note on the "*area of the Timucua language*" we reproduce. It contains about all that is known upon the subject.

"The limits within which the language of the Atimucua was spoken can only be stated in general outline. On the north the boundary was not distant from the River St. Mary's, on the west the River Ausile and the Gulf of Mexico limited it, and with some irregularity it extended nearly to Tampa Bay; on the east the boundary was the ocean, whence it followed the shore line to the northward above the nearest limit of Georgia. The exception to this circumference is the territory lying east of the St. John's River, beginning about eighty miles from its mouth and approaching near the River Mayaimi; this section was occupied by a separate people, the Aisa."

The illustrious triumvirate—Gibbs, Smith, Trumbull—who divided among themselves the North American philological continent, has been long dissolved by death. Trumbull alone remains. Gibbs appropriated to himself the whole Pacific Slope, and following the pathway marked out by Gallatin in his root vocabulary, collected a large number of dialects of fast disappearing tribes; Trumbull confined his reaches to the language of the Algonquins and their numerous tributaries east of the Alleghanies, while Smith turned his chief attention to the early inhabitants of the southern part of the Continent, among whom the Timuquas reigned supreme.

A list of books in the Timucuan language was contributed to the Historical Magazine in 1860 (IV, 39) by Mr. Buckingham Smith, as an addition to the titles referred to by Mr. Gatschet, as contributed to the same periodical in 1858 (II).

MAINE STATE YEAR-BOOK AND LEGISLATIVE MANUAL FOR THE YEAR 1878-9, FROM APRIL 1, 1878 TO APRIL 1, 1879. Prepared pursuant to orders of the Legislature, by Edmund S. Hoyt. Small 8vo, pp. 616. HOYT, FOGG & DONHAM, Portland.

In this well arranged and compact volume are to be found the usual Calendar matter, a summary

history of the State, Records of the votes for President and Governor since the formation of the State, tables of Population and lists of county officers, besides abundant local information of minor importance. These hand-books are indispensable for reference to every public library.

CHARTER, CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, with the list of officers, honorary, corresponding and active members, and a catalogue of the Society's publications, 1844-1878. 8vo, pp. 42. Baltimore. 1878.

This is a welcome addition to the bibliography of historical literature. A complete list of the publications of our several historical societies has long been needed. Attempted on different occasions it has never yet been completed. The accomplished and industrious Secretary of the Maryland Society, Mr. John W. M. Lee, has set a praiseworthy example in this careful record of its general and fund publications, which we wish may be followed.

THE RHODE ISLAND LINE IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY AND ITS SOCIETY OF CININNATI. A paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society April 30, 1878, by ASA BIRD GARDNER, LL.D., Professor at law at the U. S. Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y. 8vo, pp. 12. Providence. 1878.

In our February number (II. 121) we noticed the reorganization of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, with Nathaniel Greene, of Newport, as President, Dr. Henry E. Turner as Secretary, and Professor Gardner as Assistant Secretary. To the pen of the last named gentleman, with whose careful historical investigations our readers are familiar, Rhode Island owes the recent record of her services in the revolution. The organization of the Line and its operations during the war are here related in a true, impartial picture and spirit. To Rhode Island belongs the honor of having given to the patriot cause the best military mind of the revolution. War to Greene was a natural element. We have elsewhere called attention to the intelligent use he made of earthworks as a part of offensive-defensive movements. On the other hand, his capacity to devise original plans and his rapidity in their execution are here pointed out as fully as the limits of such a paper admit.

The Rhode Island branch of the Cincinnati organized, like those of other States in 1783, with General Greene as its President. It continued its usual meetings till 1836, when it was suspended, and only reorganized on the 12th December, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARVARD

CLUB of New York city at their 12th annual dinner, held at Delmonico's, February 21st, 1878. 8vo, pp. 31. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. New York. 1878.

This Club was organized to bring together the numerous sons of the Alma Mater who have made their residence in this city. John O. Sargent is now its President and Francis M. Weld its efficient Secretary. At this entertainment many distinguished Harvard men were present; the present pamphlet gives an account of their several speeches. Mr. Sargent, the President, opened the proceedings with a sketch of the services of the time-honored College, and some remarks upon the mode of extending its influence. President Eliot and Professor Bacon, both of the College, replied in practical and classic style. A sonnet on Harvard, written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, followed, after which remarks were made by Donald G. Mitchell, Henry O. Houghton, William H. Waring and others on current topics; a poem "after Horace" on "Rural Pleasures," from the graphic pen of Mr. Sargent, omitted at the dinner for want of time, completes the scholarly little pamphlet.

THE LABOR PROBLEM IN THE

UNITED STATES. An independent contribution towards its solution by an Anglo-American, with an introductory letter by the Hon. THURLOW WEED. Small 4to, pp. 77. THE ATHENEUM PUBLISHING HOUSE. New York, 1878.

The labor question, as the author justly says, is the one important question with which the modern economist has to deal. It forces itself upon public attention in every direction, and faces us as fearlessly in the quiet of our homes as in the stir and bustle of our out-door life. The French revolution of the last century was the violent outburst of elements repressed, and it is found to be a startling truth that the dangers of social uprising are greatest in those European States which the "breath of '89" did not pass over, destroying and vivifying at once. A second outburst would long since have broken out over all Europe but for the safety

valve afforded by the emigration to America and Australia.

The purpose of the present treatise is to examine the relation of Government to industry, and to inquire how far employment can be given by its interposition. This is dangerous ground. The helping hand once extended, cannot easily or safely be withdrawn. The author, who is anonymous, closes with a proposition for a Commission to examine into the general question on behalf of the Government, and make report to Congress of the condition and prospects of labor.

THE LEGENDS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, "1776," OR WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS; with a steel engraving of the Battle of Germantown at Chews' House, by GEORGE LIPPARD. 8vo, pp. 527. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The author announces the purposes of his book to be to "embody the scenes of the Past in a series of historical pictures." Many of the legends here related were delivered before the William Wirt Institution. The reader will find collected in these pages all the traditions and sensational anecdotes of this stirring period, which certainly belong to the romantic school of literature rather than to the sober pages of authentic history.

HAND-BOOK OF PUNCTUATION, WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPITALIZATION, LETTER-WRITING AND PROOF READING. By W. J. COCKER, A. M. Small 4to, pp. 127. A. S. BARNES & Co. New York, Chicago and New Orleans, 1878.

Punctuation now-a-days is in a state of anarchy. We remember that not many years since a droll eccentric, Timothy Dexter, published a volume, in which he printed all the punctuation marks at the close, recommending to each reader to pepper his own dish, or, in the words of the cooking book, to "flavor to taste." We presume Mr. Cocker has suited himself in his recipes, and no doubt they will prove serviceable to many of those inquiring minds who must have an authority. We wish printers would agree upon some method of punctuation. The same manuscript is turned out in a very different fashion from the presses say of Boston and Baltimore. In New York we find all styles.

To one thing we must, however, take exception; the punctuation of titles. To our taste,

periods and commas are as much out of place on a title-page as on a sign-board.

The volume is handy, and its usefulness is increased by an excellent index. Letter forms and proof reading are treated in separate chapters.

THE CREDIBILITY OF HISTORY—ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JUNE 12, 1878. By JOHN T. PERRY. 8vo, pp. 13. Cincinnati, 1878.

This address, as its title implies, is general in its character. Its author is well known from his connection with the *Cincinnati Gazette*. The subdivisions of the subject treat of credibility as depending upon investigation, impartiality and the canons of judgment to be applied to each. Mr. Perry appears to incline to the acceptance of old-fashioned doctrines concerning the age of mankind, and holds that even the study of ceramics affords evidence of the recent origin of civilized man. There is a growing disposition to a reaction of opinion. Human judgment seems to oscillate in its opinions as to the antiquity of the race. The Savans of Europe, however, generally agree that the remains of the Stone age indicate a period of time far more remote than that of three thousand years B. C., which Mr. Perry considers to be the time when the remnants of the human race, saved from a catastrophe of some kind, began anew its history in the western part of Asia. In this he follows the views of Dr. Prime, a strict constructionist of biblical revelation.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW. JULY-AUGUST, 1878. Vol. V, No. 4. A. S. BARNES & Co., New York.

An excellent number of this popular periodical. The leader is an historic account of the development of Russian nationality. This is followed by a paper, entitled the Chinese Puzzle, divided into two parts. In the first the query is propounded as to whether the Chinese nation is in a state of decadence. The author takes issue with the opinions of those who hold the affirmative of the proposition, and has firm belief in the vitality of this remarkable people. The working-men of San Francisco and the remedy for their lawless treatment of the unfortunate heathen are discussed. Then follow the Moral Problem, The French Exhibition, etc. The Centenary of Rousseau is the subject of a first article by Dr. Samuel Osgood upon this peculiar character. The relations of Mr. Seward and

Mr. Motley are discussed by John Bigelow in a paper, the conclusions of which are by no means favorable to Mr. Motley.

THE PRINCETON REVIEW. FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR. JULY, 1878. 37 Park Row, New York.

The contents of this number are fitted for the special reading of theologians. The exceptions are Classics and Colleges, by Professor Gildersleeve of John Hopkins University; Kant and his Fortunes in England, by Professor Mahaffy of Dublin; Christianity under the Roman Empire, by Professor Harnack of the University of Dublin.

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD. Vol. IX, No. 3. July, 1878.

The Anniversary Address before the Society, delivered in April by Dr. Samuel Osgood, is here printed in full. Its subject was Life and its Record in this Generation. The reader who looks for statistical biographical information will be disappointed; the purpose of the paper is rather a philosophic examination of the progress of the human race within a limited period of time. Mr. Purple continues his contributions to the history of the Ancient families of New York. The early settlers of Kings county is the title of a paper by J. G. Bergen. Mr. Isaac J. Greenwood, the accomplished antiquarian, furnishes a valuable article on the Holland family of New York. The controversy as to the name of the father of the second wife of Colonel Lewis Morris still rages, with the possibility of a future settlement. We have our own suspicions in regard to this matter, which with proper editorial prudence we for the present reserve. We notice with alarm the introduction of a new and foreign element in this genealogic discussion in the person of the famous East-Indian "Begum." Are we to have an inquiry as to the parentage of this copper-colored princess? Where is this zest for investigation to end?

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Vol. II, No. 2. Publication Fund of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 1878.

The first article in this handsomely printed periodical is a sketch of the Mennonite Emigration to Pennsylvania, translated from the Dutch

of Dr. J. G. de Hoop Schefer of Amsterdam by Samuel W. Pennypacker. There are two letters, describing the battle of Monmouth, by Generals Hampton and Irvine, both eye witnesses of the engagement. They are carefully annotated by the editor. Captain Hutchins' Journal of a March in Western Pennsylvania, 1760, and Mr. Jordan's sketch of the Proposition to make Bethlehem the seat of Pennsylvania Government in 1780 are of special interest. The biographical department contains an elaborate essay on Robert Morris by Mr. Hart, a sketch of Gouverneur Morris by Mrs. Meredith, and of General John Sullivan by Thomas C. Amory. The Wharton Family is concluded. The Records of Christ Church complete the number.

THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER. Vol. XXXII. July, 1878. 18 Somerset street, Boston.

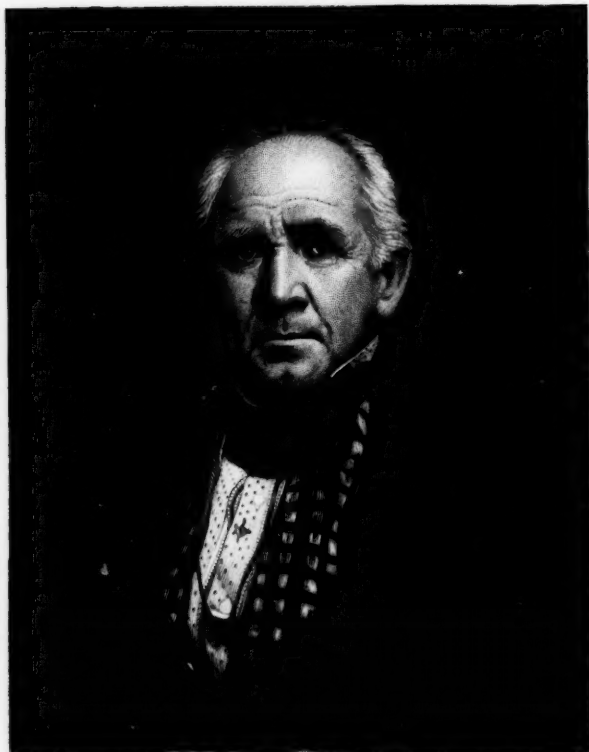
The leader is a biographical sketch of the late Henry Wilson, Vice President; illustrated by a steel engraving. The number contains the usual amount of valuable contributions to family genealogy and history of New England.

REPORT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE STATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA UPON THE CONDUCT OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1838 TO 1843. 8vo, pp. 21. Harrisburg, 1878.

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the State of Pennsylvania did not repudiate its obligations, as has been repeatedly charged. On the contrary, the Keystone State has always acted with a sense of integrity. In the early period of our history, she and New York were the only States which fully complied with the Federal requisitions.

CATTSKILL MOUNTAIN GUIDE, WITH MAPS, showing where to walk and where to ride. Illustrated. By WALTER VAN LOAN, 8vo, pp. 52. VAN LOAN & VAN GORDEN, Catskill, New York.

We always gladly notice books of this character, which are valuable long after they have served the temporary purpose for which they are issued. They generally preserve local information, historical and traditional, which would otherwise perish.



Engr'd by H.S. Hall & Son, N.Y. from A. Tiegner's photo.

SAM. HOUSTON

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Vol. II

OCTOBER 1878

No. 10

THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

DISTINGUISHED MEXICANS WHO TOOK PART IN THE REVOLUTION OF
TEXAS, WITH GLANCES AT ITS EARLY EVENTS

IT may not be generally known that a few Mexicans of talent and standing, by identifying themselves with the cause of Texas in her early struggles, have acquired a place in the history of one of our States; and their names and characters may not be without interest to a portion of the public. Though they represented but a fraction of the population, which was politically insignificant, being mostly unenlightened, they may well be remembered more on account of personal traits and adventures than because of any potent influence which they exerted on the destinies of Texas. Among the strange re-appearances which occur in history, we find one in the fact that the first Vice President, and one of the founders of the Republic of Texas, had been one of the founders also of the Mexican Republic. He assisted in framing the constitutions of both, and at an earlier day had figured in the Spanish Cortes of Madrid. It would not have seemed more singular (allowing it chronological possibility) if one of the authors of the act of settlement, which gave the crown of Great Britain to the House of Hanover, had turned up in our Continental Congress.

Zavala, Navarro and Ruiz, who were members of the Convention of 1836, which declared the independence and framed the Constitution of Texas, are to be counted among the founders of that Republic, and consequently among the founders of the State of Texas. They were all Mexicans of respectable Spanish descent; and there was another leader of the same nativity and descent named Padilla, who, though his name is not found in the roll of the Convention, figured prominently during 1835 in the movements which originated that convocation. All four were men of superior or respectable talent, and the first two merit